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From Beijing, a Gesture on Rights? Many Expect Jiang to Make Clinton an Offer in Seattle

By Patrick E. Tyler... BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin of China went to Seattle on Wednesday having launched what Chinese and Western officials here say is the boldest set of economic changes since China's reform process began 15 years ago.

pression in China in advance of the Seattle meeting. An exiled labor leader, Han Dongfang, tried unsuccessfully to reassert his right to enter his own country from Hong Kong over the weekend, but border authorities blocked him.

stable leadership after Mr. Deng dies nor insure that China's reform and opening process continues. A foreign-policy victory in Seattle would further strengthen Mr. Jiang's position and solidify the reform trend.

Asia-Pacific Leaders Rally Around GATT They See Problems in Their Region if Trade Talks Collapse

By Paul F. Horvitz... SEATTLE — Amid hints that they may offer fresh trade concessions to demonstrate their resolve, trade officials from a dozen Pacific nations worked Wednesday to put together a tough statement that may see the last chance to move stalled global trade talks forward.

"That adds meat to it," he said, and would offer the "clearest demonstration" of the Asian view that lower worldwide tariffs are essential to global economic growth.

"I am confident that all the leaders of the APEC member countries in Seattle will make the all-out effort needed to do that," he added.



Eric Cantona of France, right, tangling with Bulgaria's Trifon Ivanov on Wednesday. France lost and was eliminated from the World Cup finals, as was England. Page 19.

France and England Out of World Cup

Table with 6 columns: Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6. Lists countries and their match results.

U.S. Warns North Korea of 'Options Other Than Negotiation'

SEATTLE — The United States will urge the United Nations Security Council to consider options other than negotiations if North Korea fails to allow full international access to its nuclear facilities, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Wednesday.

global Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Pyongyang "must also fulfill its denuclearization agreement with South Korea."

the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose inspectors are seeking full access to North Korean sites, are stalemated. North Korea insists that its plans are for peaceful research only and has sharply criticized Mr. Clinton's recent statements.

The Champion of Free Trade Isn't So Sure Anymore

By Lawrence Mallin... WASHINGTON — If the dramatic debate and the final vote on the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement demonstrate anything, it is the confusion, frustration and sheer terror created by shifts in world trade among ordinary people and their political representatives.

Two vignettes: This week's cover of Time Magazine, long the voice of middle-class snuggles, pictures a middle manager with briefcase and fedora running for his life over the headline "What Ever Happened to the Great American Job? The Rules of the Game Have Changed Forever."

Kiosk

General Forces Out President in Nigeria

General Sani Abacha, widely believed to have been the power behind the Nigerian government for several years, forced the civilian leader, Ernest Shonekan, to resign Wednesday and replaced him as head of Africa's most populous nation.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Trade along the Pacific Rim that President Bill Clinton will present to them in Seattle this week, have shown they believe that the free-trade theories that have made some of them rich

can be extended too far. What is most surprising is not that the United States, which raised the banner of free trade when it dominated world markets during the postwar belle époque, should now be wavering so hesitantly, but that it took so long for such hesitations to roost in high places.

A New Wing for Paris's Grande Dame

By John Rockwell... PARIS — The grandest of all the Grands Travaux, the gigantic building projects that have sprung up in Paris for the last 15 years, will be inaugurated on Thursday with the dedication of the new, expanded version of the Louvre.

age in St. Petersburg. Some 12,000 artworks will be on display in the 165 rooms and three covered courtyards of the new wing alone, a quarter of them brought from storage.

Table with columns: Dow Jones, Trib Index, The Dollar. Shows market data for various currencies and indices.

Table with columns: Bahrain, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Malta, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Rep. Ireland, South Africa, U.A.E., U.S. Mil. (EUR).



Antoine's Bathing, an 1850 statue by Jean-Jacques Pradier, in the new Richelieu Wing.

But the Grand Louvre project, which will extend for at least another three years of renovations and embrace the redesigned Tuileries gardens, is far larger than even the approximately \$500 million structures being inaugurated Thursday.

The wing will make the Louvre one of the world's three largest art museums, with the Metropolitan in New York and the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

Parties Agree On All-Race South Africa Government

Draft Charter Puts End To White Minority Rule; Some Groups Hold Out

JOHANNESBURG — South African leaders approved a draft constitution early Thursday to end white minority rule. President Frederik W. de Klerk, the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela, and the heads of most other black and white parties approved the constitutional package to close the book on apartheid. Parliament will begin sitting next week to ratify the document.

In a black township, a senseless life leads to a senseless death. Page 2.

a multiracial transitional executive council to help run the country ahead of the poll. The draft constitution was approved to applause at 15 minutes past midnight by a procedural device called sufficient consensus, meaning an overall majority in favor.

The package set out an interim constitution and bill of rights as well as an electoral law and legislation establishing independent broadcasting authorities, a 400-member national assembly, a 90-member senate, nine regions with their own legislatures and a multiparty cabinet headed by a president and at least one vice president.

Items approved included a plan to reform the army by integrating it with elements of black anti-apartheid forces, and a plan to establish a two-tier police system, with policemen answerable to regional governors in addition to the national police.

The negotiators also approved a resolution to reincorporate into South Africa four nominally independent "black homelands."

The homelands, whose sovereignty was recognized only by South Africa, are Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Two of the four, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, have opposed the constitutional talks and threatened to reject any attempts to impose agreements on them.

A joint statement from the government and the ANC said that decisions by the first post-apartheid cabinet would be made in a "consensus-seeking spirit," indicating they were unable to agree on exactly how many votes would be needed to adopt policy.

Parties will be awarded cabinet posts according to the number of parliament seats they win in April elections. The ANC, which could win more than half the vote, sought a simple majority for cabinet decisions that would permit it to govern alone.

Mr. de Klerk's governing National Party, most likely to finish second in the balloting, wanted a requirement of at least a two-thirds majority.

The two sides also agreed that a final constitution would have to be approved by 60 percent of the legislators chosen in the April elections.

"They will sign off on a post-apartheid constitution," said the chief government negotiator, Roelf Meyer, "that's the headline."

Matthew Phosa of the ANC said the negotiators, in the final hours of two years of often bitter political horse-trading, were "digging the grave for apartheid."

The breakthrough proposal appeared to have resulted from a four-hour meeting on Tuesday.

See ACCORD, Page 2

In a Black Township, the End of a Senseless Life

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

TEMBISA, South Africa — The day after Dolly Mphahlele buried the charred remains of her son, his grinning face was on the front page of the Sunday Times in Johannesburg under a headline: "Horror Necklacing of Teenage Boy."

The article described how the boy, Ernest Mphahlele, was in a car stopped by young thugs for driving too fast on the way to watch a boxing match, how Ernest was mistaken for a gang leader, tried by a "people's court," hanked with maces and incinerated with a gasoline-filled tire slung over his neck.

He was 15 when he became a harrowing sketch of random death in the townships.

The story was heartbreaking but, his mother said, it left out several important details: Ernest ran with a street gang. He had a closet filled with expensive clothes she had bought for him. He walked on crutches from the day in February when rival gangsters shot him in both calves. He was on the lam from a murder charge.

As Dolly Mphahlele tells it, the story of her son is not so much a tale of senseless death as of senseless life, a vignette from a world where ruthless children make the rules. So thoroughly had his mother despised of him that earlier this year, when township

vigilantes came around searching for Ernest because of his riotous ways, she no longer bothered pleading for his life.

"Mama, we are going to discipline Ernest," one of the teen-age autocrats had told her, in a manner simultaneously polite and menacing.

Mrs. Mphahlele remembers her response: "The one thing I won't stand for, I don't want fire on my son. You can kill him, but do not burn him."

Mrs. Mphahlele, a strong-willed, church-going woman of 38, works at the meat counter of a supermarket. Her husband, Tsia, is a tractor-parts supply clerk. They have an 18-year-old daughter and a 10-year-old son.

After 15 years in Tembisa, the family owns a plain and spotted bungalow on a rutted dirt street.

Sensing the deterioration of Tembisa, Mrs. Mphahlele had shipped Ernest off to his grandparents in a more sedate township near Pretoria.

He flourished in school there — "He was a brilliant somebody," is his mother's only boast about her son — and he joined the marshals of the African National Congress, who keep order at demonstrations.

But last Christmas he came home, fell in with older boys and refused to return to his grandparents.

Before long he was spending nights away from home, returning without explanation. She knew he was running with one of the street gangs that terrorize Tembisa and she warned him: "At the end of the day, Ernest, you are going to die."

In February, she got a call to fetch her son's body, badly hacked and shot in both legs. Miraculously, he was alive. Before long he rejoined his gang, propelling himself on crutches.

In Tembisa, as in many black townships where the police are regarded as an indifferent force, if not hostile, de facto law enforcement consists of a network of street committees loosely aligned with the ANC. They may intervene in anything from a domestic squabble to a killing.

The committees are nominally run by adults, but in practice it is the swaggering teenagers who hold the balance of power.

Often it is hard to distinguish between the vigilantes and the outlaws, since both carry guns, salute one another as "comrades" and mimic the rituals of justice.

But Mrs. Mphahlele respects the system for the limited protection it affords her and because, unlike the white-run government, it is a system in which she has standing.

In March, Mrs. Mphahlele said, the street committee summoned Ernest and his parents to a disciplinary meeting at a local school,

U.S. Puts Haiti on A New List: Let It Be

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided not to undertake more initiatives aimed at restoring the elected government in Haiti, choosing instead to wait out the military government there as economic sanctions take their toll, according to administration officials.

The decision is consistent with the administration's recent efforts to back off from the high-visibility issues that have brought so much grief and to emphasize the long-term objectives on which senior officials believe their record is stronger, such as strengthening democracy in Russia.

A senior State Department official said the administration was satisfied that relief organizations and volunteer groups have enough food and fuel in Haiti to stave off a humanitarian crisis for several months. That being the case, he said, the administration has decided there is no urgent reason to force the pace of developments there.

Haiti's military rulers "are going to tough it out," and Washington is going to let them try to do it, the department official said, unless the military tries to seize food supplies now controlled by international relief agencies.

Haiti thus joins Bosnia-Herzegovina in relegation to a lower echelon of foreign-policy concerns. After a rough summer in which the administration faced relentless criticism from Congress and the media over its handling of what it calls "inherited crises," the administration has in essence taken these former critical issues off the table, partly because it has run out of ideas on how to resolve them and because it wants to direct public attention to longer-range concerns such as relations with China.

The third of the "inherited" crises has already been defused, at least in part, by President Bill Clinton's decision to set a March 31 deadline for withdrawal of the last U.S. troops from Somalia.

A little over a month ago, a U.S. vessel was steaming toward Haiti carrying an advance party of military trainers and engineers, which Washington agreed to send as part of the agreement aimed at restoring the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

When the ship turned away rather than confront armed Haitians who opposed the landing, the United Nations-brokered Governors Island agreement began to unravel. Now Father Aristide remains in exile in the United States, the Haitian military officers who had agreed to resign remain in power, and the United Nations has reimposed an embargo on shipments of arms or oil to Haiti.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israeli Soldier Fatally Stabbed in Gaza

NAHAL OZ, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (Reuters) — A Palestinian stabbed an Israeli soldier to death at a roadside cafe in the occupied Gaza Strip on Wednesday before being captured by the cafe operator, the army said.

Witnesses told Israeli radio stations that the soldier was sitting alone near the Nahal Oz checkpoint to Israel when the attacker, wielding a long knife, stabbed him in the neck. The killing brought the death toll to 12 Israelis and 20 Palestinians since an Israeli-PLO peace agreement was signed in early September. Most of the Israelis were killed by Islamic opponents of the accord.

The cafe operator, Zvi Saar, 37, described how he captured the assailant. "I saw him from the cafe," he said. "I went out. While he was struggling with the soldier, he took his gun away. I pushed that gun out on him, pushed him to the floor and struggled with him, took the gun out of his hands. I lay down on him until the soldiers came."

China Vows a Hard Line on Colony

HONG KONG (AP) — A Chinese official has warned Britain to expect no concessions at the next round of talks on Hong Kong's political future, Hong Kong radio said Wednesday.

Vice Premier Li Lanqing told Tsui Tsz-tung, a Hong Kong businessman, that China would adopt an unyielding stance at the talks, which start Friday, the radio said.

The report on Wednesday tempered speculation in the Hong Kong press that a compromise might be reached in the protracted dispute over British attempts to install democratic institutions in the colony before it reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Malawi President for Life No Longer

ZOMBA, Malawi (AFP) — Malawi's ailing president, Hastings Banda, is no longer president for life because the country's deputies scrapped that status Wednesday.

The title was dropped from the constitution in an overhaul of the text so that it becomes compatible with multiparty democracy ahead of the general elections in May.

Dropped along with it was a special privilege that conferred powers on Mr. Banda to nominate legislators, enabling him to bring in functionaries whom he controlled. Parliament also voted Wednesday to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Mr. Banda's party has opposed this measure, as the youth is overwhelmingly on the side of the opposition.

Vatican and Israel Near Pact on Ties

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican said Wednesday that it was close to reaching an agreement with Israel that is expected to lead to diplomatic ties and clear the way for a papal visit to Israel.

A statement said that the work of a commission on bilateral problems set up in July 1992 had gone well and was "close to conclusion." It added, "The method, timing and forum for the signing of this accord have yet to be worked out." It gave no details, but diplomats said in September, when lower-level working groups reached their agreement, that a final accord could be signed before the end of the year.

The Vatican, which has had often chilly relations with Israel since the nation was founded in 1948, has always recognized Israel's right to exist within secure borders. But it has first wanted a solution to the Palestinian question and guarantees for Jerusalem as a city sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims before agreeing to full diplomatic recognition.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC May Face Court Suit on Passports

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Parliament is expected to start court action in the next few days over the EC's failure to end passport checks.

The EC assembly has until Nov. 20 to act on a decision to haul the EC Commission before the European Court, EC sources said. All border controls on EC citizens traveling within the bloc were to have been abolished in January when the Community's single market came into effect, but were not.

Demonstrations by French government workers planned for Thursday were not expected to affect transport services, although trade unions have put in strike notices to cover employees while they demonstrate. Both Air France, which will have employees among the demonstrators, and the French railways planned to operate normally. (AP)

Breaking with a century of two-wheeled tradition, the Cambridge County Council has permanently banned bicycles from two busy streets in the heart of the English university town. (AP)

Visitors to Queen Elizabeth II's fire-damaged Windsor Castle will pay hefty entry charges from next year in a fund-raising drive by the royal family to finance a £40 million (\$60 million) repair bill. Visitors would be charged £8. (Reuters)

General Takes Control, Ousting Nigeria Leader

The Associated Press

LAGOS — A general forced out Nigeria's interim civilian leader on Wednesday and took control of Africa's most populous nation.

General Sani Abacha, the defense minister and the man considered to be the real power behind the government, forced out the titular head of state, Ernest Shonekan, a former corporate executive.

The nation of 90 million people heard the news on state-run radio, which said only that Mr. Shonekan had resigned and that General Abacha was in charge.

Mr. Shonekan succeeded the former military junta leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, on Aug. 26.

General Abacha was a key figure in the coup that ended the civilian government in 1983 and put General Babangida in power two years later. General Abacha's ascension to leader confirms the belief that he has been in control since General Babangida's resignation.

The resignation of Mr. Shonekan came against a background of political turmoil that has persisted since the military junta annulled

civilian presidential elections held on June 12 that was to return the nation to an elected civilian government after a decade of military control.

A Lagos high court ruled Monday that the junta had acted illegally in installing Mr. Shonekan.

Western diplomats, speaking on condition they not be named, said Mr. Shonekan was forced out because of continuing uncertainty that resulted from General Babangida's decision to void the results of the presidential election.

The action comes in the midst of a general strike that has paralyzed major cities because of a sharp increase in gasoline prices.

General Abacha's move to power is another twist in the most turbulent period in Nigerian history since the 1967 civil war that resulted in the breakaway nation of Biafra and led to 1 million deaths.

The June election was widely believed to have been won by multimillionaire industrialist, Moshood K.O. Abiola, a member of the southern Yoruba tribe.



CANADA-ISRAEL TALKS — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, at the microphone, with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada on Wednesday after the two leaders met in Ottawa. Mr. Rabin was in the Canadian capital to explain Israel's position on the Mideast peace process.

ACCORD: South Africans Agree

Continued from Page 1

night between Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela, the ANC president.

A multiparty Transitional Executive Council will be set up soon to oversee preparations for the elections for the assembly on April 27.

The government and the ANC have said that the door will be left open for dissidents to rejoin the process at any time.

"A new country is being born," Mr. de Klerk said during a visit Tuesday to the World Trade Center in Kempton Park, the site of the talks.

Government sources said before

LOUVRE: For Mitterrand and Pei, a Grand Day at a Great Project

Continued from Page 1

hiding construction and blocking their progress for some time yet. Areas for conservation and storage, now removed to new underground homes, will be converted for still more exhibition space. Rooms vacated to stock the Richelieu Wing will be refurbished.

Also, lighting will be improved in the older parts of the museum. Facades will be cleaned. Two courtyards in the southern Denon Wing will be cleaned up for public use. Air conditioning is to be installed throughout, an especially needed step for the Denon Wing's Grand Galerie, the home of the Mona Lisa, which now can become insufferably hot in the summer.

In addition, the Tuileries gardens are being redesigned, complete with architectural elements provided by Mr. Pei. A new pedestrian bridge will link the Louvre with the Musée d'Orsay. Underground facilities next to the new mall for the Louvre School will be completed. And the Museum of Decorative Arts, to the west of the Richelieu Wing and the only part of the entire palace not under control of the Louvre Museum, is to be renovated.

The Louvre dates from 1204, when King Philippe Auguste built a fortress to repel the invading Normans before his departure for the Crusades with his brother-in-law, the English King Richard the

UN Formally Cancels Hunt for Somali Chieftain

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations has formally ended its ill-fated hunt for Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali clan leader whose arrest had been the goal of United States forces in Mogadishu.

Instead, the Security Council has asked a special commission to determine who was responsible for armed attacks on peacekeeping soldiers.

The United Nations has also announced the release of eight of A-

id aides and made it clear that others will soon be freed.

Both gestures were a result of a change of U.S. policy in Somalia after the death of 18 U.S. Army Rangers in a firefight on Oct. 3 with General Aidid's followers. The moves are intended to encourage the clan leader and his political party, the Somali National Alliance, to join a process of political reconciliation that Washington now favors.

"Our primary goal in Somalia is to foster a political dialogue which can lead to national reconciliation," the chief U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, told the Security Council on Tuesday night.

A first test of reconciliation comes at the end of the month: the United Nations has invited 140 Somali leaders, including representatives of the 16 political parties and the 18 regions, to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for talks on economic reconstruction.

The Security Council voted unanimously to ask Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali to set up a commission to find those responsible for attacks on peacekeepers. Such attacks have so far killed 34 Pakistani soldiers and 7 Nigerians, in addition to the 18 Americans.

Washington hopes that by the time the commission reports, Somalia will have recovered sufficiently to be able to capture and try those responsible. The panel will not investigate the fighting in which the Rangers were killed, however, because they were under U.S. command, not part of the multinational UN force.

In an oblique reference to General Aidid, the Security Council instructed the secretary-general to "suspend arrest actions against those individuals who might be implicated" in the attacks.

forced Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Pei in the sometimes violent controversies that threatened to engulf their work.

The attacks against Mr. Pei, which erupted in 1984 when his pyramid plan was announced, were part aesthetic, part logistical and largely political. Some critics complained about the juxtaposition of modernity and antiquity. Others feared a single entrance would clog visitor traffic and cheapen the experience of contemplating art by a cluster of shops and restaurants.

In the Richelieu Wing itself, complaints will come about some of the more overtly architectural of the new spaces. The huge new covered courtyard for French sculpture are striking as in their sweeping theatrical spectacle, but may strike some as blandly corporate in detail, with their blank polished limestone walls cutting off sightlines at their base. The 8th century B.C. Assyrian winged bulls from Khorsabad had been set into stone-like walls that evoke their historical placement in an oddly neutral modern atmosphere.

On the second floor, the 24 Rubens paintings created for Marie de Medici have been united at last in a vast room of their own, but in a fussy setting intended, again, to suggest their original setting in the Palais du Luxembourg. Even with all the new space available to them, Louvre officials have often chosen to install their paintings and sculptures and decorative-art objects with a density that may reflect French curatorial taste but strikes others as cluttered.

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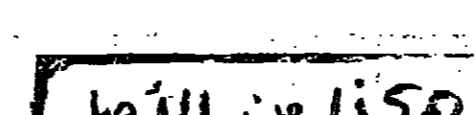
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STATESIDE / NEW CURRICULUMS

Senators Knock Out 19 Assault Weapons in New Anti-Crime Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Wednesday to ban 19 military-style assault weapons as it moved toward a final vote on an omnibus anti-crime measure.

Senators tried to outdo each other with toughness as they added amendments to the \$22 billion bill, which already included money for new prisons and 100,000 new police officers.

"This legislation will stop the flow of the most deadly weapons on our streets," Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, said after her amendment to ban some assault weapons was approved by a 56-to-43 vote.

The Senate's mood was apparent when it voted, 73 to 26, to defeat a proposal by Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, to substitute mandatory life imprisonment without parole for the measure's many death penalty provisions.

Ms. Feinstein's measure was drafted to overcome some of the resistance from opponents of gun control. Her amendment would stop the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 specified semiautomatic assault weapons—including the AK-47—and bar the manufacture of models that imitate them. But it also would exempt more than 650 hunting weapons by name.

Once the Senate completes action on the overall bill, a conference committee of House and Senate must meet to iron out any differences.

Before adopting the assault

weapons ban, the Senate killed a proposal by Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, to speed and limit appeals by state death-row inmates who use the federal courts.

Both liberal and conservative senators differed with Mr. Specter over his language, although there was widespread support for limiting the so-called habeas corpus appeals. No further action was expected this year on the issue, which was separated from the larger crime bill to avoid jeopardizing it.

In other crime bill decisions the Senate:

- Approved, 74 to 25, a measure from Alfonso D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would make it easier to impose the death penalty on a person identified as a "drug kingpin." Under the new standards, the kingpin would not have to be responsible for any specific killing but would face capital punishment when drug quantities, or earnings from illegal drugs, are so large that there is an implied responsibility for overdose deaths.
- A kingpin could also be defined as one whose criminal enterprise has gross receipts of \$20 million or more during any 12-month period.
- Passed by voice vote an amendment by Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that would make it more difficult for judges to release inmates because of prison overcrowding. The language would require courts to evaluate claims of "cruel and unusual punishment" by the effect on individual inmates, not on the entire prison population.



SUBMERGED IN SPENCER — An Indiana town wash in floodwaters from the White River.

Today's Foreign Affairs Class: Economics and Environment

By Ken Brown
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — With the end of the Cold War eliminating the superpower tensions that guided two generations of diplomats, graduate schools of foreign affairs are shifting their focus to the complexities of world trade, new technologies and the environment.

"The foreign policy after the Cold War is going to be more concerned with economics and technology, and it's going to be more driven by the private sector than government," said Stephen F. Szabo, associate dean for academic affairs at Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.

"There is a sense that security and traditional concerns that were associated with the Cold War have diminished in importance," said Mr. Szabo, who led a curriculum review that included the creation of a program in energy, environmental science and technology.

The changes have been felt most deeply in courses on international security and on the former Soviet Union, which had been mainstays of curriculums at the major universities around the country that offer

two-year master's degrees in international affairs.

But as such, programs rush to meet the needs of a new generation of foreign affairs specialists, they are also struggling to preserve a focus that distinguishes them from business and other schools that are paying more attention to international issues, once the province of foreign affairs programs.

At the same time, the push for new curriculums is offering international affairs schools an opportunity to breathe new life into old courses.

Jeswald W. Salacuse, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, said: "We're looking at new issues. We're looking at old issues in new ways. And so I don't think anybody is teaching his or her material in exactly the same way it was taught before."

Among the examples of new directions cited by Mr. Salacuse are courses on conflict resolution and peacekeeping. The school is also bringing in anthropologists to teach a course on the cultural and ethnic roots of conflict.

At Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government,

Philip D. Zelikow, an assistant professor of public policy, has shifted the main international relations course from a bipolar view of world relations to an emphasis on combining economics and political science to develop policy choices.

Professors are now dwelling more on power relations that lie outside the classical East-West military balance that defined Cold War diplomacy.

Today's security programs focus on small regional and ethnic conflicts and peacekeeping, while Soviet studies programs concentrate on the process of building democracy and free markets in the former republics and the new nations being carved from the old empire.

Despite, or perhaps because of, the rapidly changing international scene, interest in foreign affairs programs has continued to grow.

According to a study by 12 of the 15 members of the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs, applications rose 63 percent between 1988 and 1992.

Of the 12,000 students who applied to the two-year master's degree programs at the top 15 schools in 1992, about 39 percent were admitted, the group said.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Senate Approves Compromise on Gay GIs

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's compromise "don't ask, don't tell" policy allowing homosexuals in the military got final congressional approval on Wednesday in the Senate.

The Senate approved, 77 to 22, a \$261 billion defense authorization allowing Mr. Clinton to carry out the policy and sent the bill to the president to be signed into law. The House approved it on Monday.

The bill also repeals a post-World War II ban against women serving on U.S. warships. Congress had repealed a similar law prohibiting women from flying warplanes but is following a presidential commission recommendation that women not fight in ground warfare.

The authorization for U.S. defense programs next year also releases \$4 billion for a maximum 20 radar-evading B-2 stealth bombers and allows the Pentagon to buy up to six more C-17 cargo planes, if problems are fixed.

The \$261 billion authorization is \$2.5 billion less than Mr. Clinton asked and \$13 billion less than this year's allocation.

Passage marked final congressional approval to a compromise in the controversy that exploded days after Mr. Clinton became president over his plan to allow homosexuals in the military. Homosexual groups say they will challenge the compromise in court. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in an address to the General Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee:

"Press reports exaggerate. But let me tell you, I cannot justify to the taxpayers of my country some of the personnel arrangements, the sweetheart pension deals, the lack of accountability, the waste of resources, the duplication of effort and the lack of attention to the bottom line that we so often see around here." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

- A judge blocked the repeal of Cincinnati's gay rights law. Judge Arthur Spiegel of the U.S. District Court ruled that the repeal, approved by voters earlier this month, unfairly infringed on the rights of homosexuals and ordered the change not be carried out.
- U.S. Catholic bishops voted to make it easier to dismiss priests who sexually abuse minors. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, meeting in Washington, overwhelmingly approved asking the Vatican to lift the church's five-year statute of limitations on dismissals in cases involving sexual abuse of minors. The vote was 219 to 5.
- A code punishing "racially demeaning" speech will be dropped by the University of Pennsylvania as of June 30. Six months ago the university charged a white student with racial harassment for calling five black sorority sisters "water buffalo." But the university's new leaders said the code was "not the best solution to the problems of racism in our community."
- If abortions are legal, why not assisted suicides, a Detroit judge asked while challenging prosecutors trying Dr. Jack Kevorkian. The Wayne County circuit judge, Richard Kaufman, also said he was not prepared to rule on the constitutionality of Michigan's 8-month-old ban on assisted suicide. He said he would issue a written ruling soon.
- A prison drug smuggling operation was ended as federal authorities charged 17 current and former District of Columbia Corrections Department employees with taking bribes and helping to supply a long-flourishing drug trade inside the Lorton Correctional Complex in Northern Virginia. Four inmates and a juvenile also were charged with taking part in various schemes to smuggle cocaine, heroin and cash to inmates. (AP, WP, Reuters, NYT)

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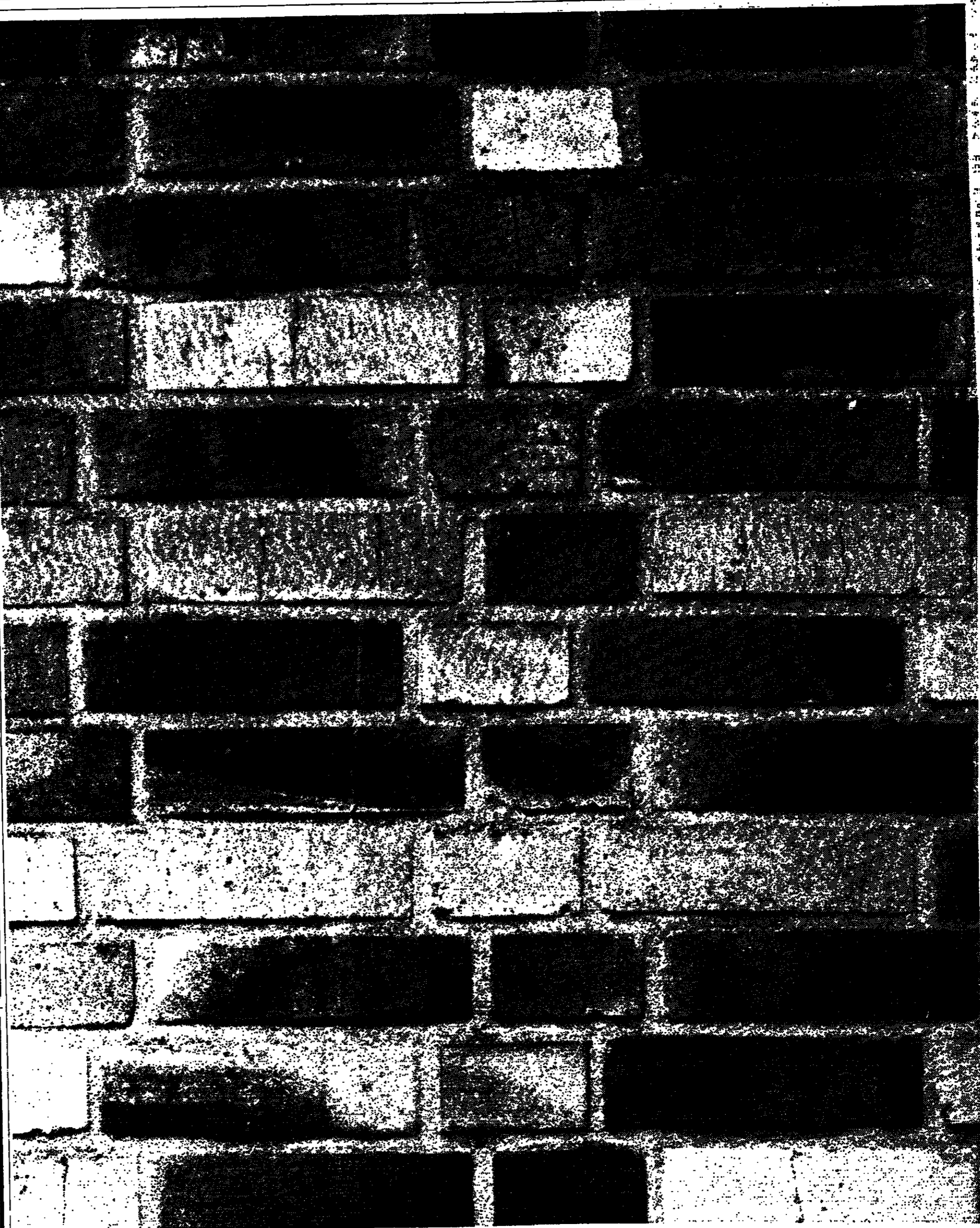
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U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence On Demjanjuk, Appeals Court Rules

CINCINNATI — A federal appeals court ruled Wednesday that the government had wrongfully withheld evidence that could have helped John Demjanjuk fight his extradition to Israel to stand trial as the Nazi death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said its own order authorizing Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition in 1986 was tainted because of prosecutorial misconduct that amounted to fraud on the court.

Government lawyers "acted with reckless disregard for the truth," the court said in the unanimous ruling. It did not say whether sanctions against the Justice Department lawyers should be pursued.

The Justice Department declined

to comment. "We are reading the opinion," a spokesman said.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a retired Cleveland auto worker, returned to the United States in September after the Israeli Supreme Court overturned his conviction and death sentence, based on evidence that someone else was Ivan, a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland during World War II.

Mr. Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and convicted in Israel in 1988. In overturning his conviction, the Israeli Supreme Court said that although Mr. Demjanjuk was not Ivan, there was evidence that he had been a guard at other Nazi camps, notably Sobibor in Poland, where 250,000 Jews died.

"Justice has been done and God

bless America," said Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law, Ed Nishnic, after the ruling on Wednesday.

It sets the stage for a deportation fight, which the Justice Department has long been on record as saying it is prepared to wage.

The court found that the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations had failed to give Mr. Demjanjuk and the court documents that could have supported his claim that he had been wrongly identified as Ivan. The court said it would not rule on allegations that Mr. Demjanjuk might have been involved in other war crimes.

Mr. Demjanjuk has said that he spent most of the war as a prisoner of war of the Germans. A native of Ukraine, he was drafted into the Soviet Army.

Italy Inquiry Even Digs Into Graves

TURIN — Italy's corruption scandal has reached into the grave: All 21 of Turin's municipal gravediggers are under arrest for robbing corpses.

The gravediggers were arrested Tuesday on suspicion of selling jewelry and gold teeth stolen from exhumed corpses.

The arrests came after an inquiry into cemetery contracts had heard that gold teeth extracted from bodies were being sold to dentists in a scheme to reuse them for the living.

The gravediggers were charged with conspiracy to embezzle and desecration of corpses.

"I never imagined that corruption and hunger for money could

also reach the threshold of the loving memory of our dead and cause the desecration of their tombs," said Cardinal Giovanni Salardini of Turin.

The magistrates said the workers stole rings, jewels and gold teeth during routine exhumations to move bodies from graves to above-ground crypts after 10 to 15 years underground because of limited space at the cemetery.

The workers then gave the stolen goods to the cemetery's directors, Antonio Bellini and Carlo Cagliero, who were arrested last week on accusations of selling the loot.

The police found about 40 gold teeth, carefully marked and bagged for sale, in Mr. Bellini's office and

other valuables in the home of Mr. Cagliero, the magistrates said.

League Member Resigns

The first prominent member of the Northern League to be embroiled in Italy's corruption scandal resigned his Senate seat on Wednesday. Reuters reported from Rome.

Giuseppe Leoni said he offered his resignation in order to clear his name in a corruption probe by magistrates in his home town of Varese. The magistrates warned Mr. Leoni on Nov. 10 that he was suspected of breaking party financing laws, tax fraud, false accounting and issuing of false receipts. Mr. Leoni has denied the accusations.



NOSING AROUND NORWAY — A policeman and a bomb-detecting dog on a training session Wednesday in Oslo. The dog is one of 12 bought from Belfast as Norway takes security measures for next February's Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Saturday Night Fever in Spain: Deadly Fad on Road to Valencia

A deadly form of Saturday night fever has taken a heavy toll among Spanish youth. Seeking thrills and perhaps a brief escape from a future darkened by poor employment prospects — young people have devised a macabre weekend routine that involves driving in a single night from Madrid to Valencia, 350 kilometers (215 miles) away on the Mediterranean coast.

What makes the drive on this always crowded highway particularly hazardous is that the young people stop at every nightclub along the way, to dance, drink and sometimes take drugs. Many of these clubs are temporary affairs, often large tents, where amphetamines and other drugs are sold.

The result: A large number of fatal accidents in which cars have hurtled at high speeds into pylons or ditches, often leaving no sign that brakes had been applied. On a recent weekend, 15 young people died in three such accidents.

Police crackdowns on the clubs have not been as effective as hoped. Consumption of the drugs they sell is not illegal in Spain, and dealers have to be caught in the act.

These suicidal drives, involving youths of every background, have led to considerable debate in Spain, both over law enforcement failures and the bleak futures many young people face.

Around Europe

A decades-old agreement between Germany and its two largest churches, under which pastoral service is provided to the military on an official basis, is coming under fire. The pact originated under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at a time when he and Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss were seeking the support of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches for the rearmament of the Federal Republic, reports the weekly *Der Spiegel*.

Today, Bonn pays the 230 military pastors a total of 48 million Deutsche marks a year (\$28 million); the churches receive an additional 30

million marks to support the program. The military pastors are, in effect, state officials.

Many Protestants, particularly from former East Germany, object to what they consider the coziness of the relationship. There have been growing calls for a radical separation of church and state.

The Roman Catholic Church has remained generally supportive of the system. Shortly after reunification, the Catholic's military bishop, Johannes Dyba, sent several dozen priests into East German barracks.

You may not be able to set your watch by the buses in London and Birmingham, but there will at least be fewer of those long, uncertain waits in the rain, wondering if a bus will come. In a pilot program under way in northwest London, buses on the Suddry-King's Cross route are linked by radio to a central computer, which relays projected arrival times to electronic displays at bus stops, reports *The Independent* of London. In Birmingham, a similar program, set to begin next summer, will use satellite technology.

A campaign by the RATP, the Paris transit authority, intended to show a sense of gender fairness has been backfiring. One advertisement states, "If women, like men, can drive buses, it's because for us, buses have no sex." This caused *Le Point*, a weekly, to arch its editorial eyebrow: "Does this mean that if buses *did* have a sex — and by the way, the RATP is free to think what it wants — women would not be allowed to drive?"

The RATP also says: "Of the 3,840 buses on the road every day, 575 are driven by women. We can never do enough to give you peace of mind." This, too, perplexes *Le Point*. "Are we to have peace of mind," it asks, "because 575 drivers are women, in which case there aren't enough, or because there are only 575 out of 3,840 — in which case there are too many?"

Passengers on British Airways flights from London to Paris have expressed shock and dismay at the latest experiment in in-flight food — the croissant with ketchup.

French passengers were particularly upset. "I never believed it was true," said one Frenchman, Pierre Edelman. "It's sacrilege, and it could only happen in England."

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CHINA: Ready to Deal?

Continued from Page 1

course that one Western diplomat in Beijing called "one of the boldest initiatives undertaken by the Communist leadership since the 1978.

For the Planners, a Time to Decide

By Michael Richardson

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE SINGAPORE — One of the key questions that the United States will have to answer in meetings with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum countries in Seattle over the next few days is whether it will treat East Asia as a partner rather than a threat, officials and analysts in the region say.

cooperative partner of the U.S. Europe and Japan in maintaining world peace, stability and prosperity.

Appearing on the same panel in Singapore, Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, said that the Clinton administration had managed this year to "assault" the Japanese on trade and the Chinese on human rights without making up its mind on a simple proposition — "If you want to fight one of them politically, you need the other."

that if Congress failed to pass NAFTA, the Japanese would come in and exploit the Mexican market and this would be bad for the U.S., Mr. Noordin said.

Mr. Noordin added, however, that he did not think the Clinton administration "believes in many of the things it does per se."

"I think they do it because they have to bow to Congress, public opinion, the media and other pressure groups," he said.

Bob Hawke, a former Australian prime minister, said he thought the United States was uncertain and fearful as its economy declined while those of Japan, China and other East Asian nations grew stronger.

largest overseas market, especially for American manufactured products, and that Japan's imports of U.S. goods have risen sharply in almost every recent year, he said.

East Asian leaders worry that foreign policy under Mr. Clinton often lacked consistency and a clear focus based on long-term national interests.

Policy toward the region appears to have been fragmented into a series of bilateral issues, each driven by one or more domestic concerns within the United States.

Ali Alatas, Indonesia's foreign minister, said that if Washington carried out its threat to impose economic sanctions on East Asian nations that failed to live up to American human rights and labor standards, it could damage U.S. trade and other relations with the region.

"Philosophers can be pure, but states must be responsible," he said.

East Asian officials are virtually unanimous in arguing that the Clinton administration should not allow concerns about human rights, democracy or even arms transfers to disrupt growing U.S. trade and investment with the region, which they argue offers the best hope for an American economic revival.

U.S. and Japan Square Off Over Technical Exchanges

By David Holley

Los Angeles Times Staff

TOKYO — Technical exchange among Pacific Rim nations, ranging from creating new materials for lightweight cars to cleaning up China's polluted air, will be a major theme in Seattle.

Japan wants the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to provide a structure for technical cooperation of the kind that Tokyo has promoted in its own aid programs in Asia.

U.S. officials fear that Tokyo's proposals could sidetrack the goal of more balanced technical exchanges between the United States and Japan.

But Washington is lukewarm. Some U.S. officials fear that Tokyo's proposals could sidetrack the goal of more balanced technical exchanges between the United States and Japan.

The ground rules for trade talks now under way between the two nations list access to technology, which traditionally has largely flowed from the United States into Japan, as a key issue.

to technology as a bilateral issue, and the Japanese want to expand it into an APEC-type issue," said a U.S. diplomat who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

U.S. representatives are taking part in working groups within the Asia-Pacific forum that aim to promote greater cooperation in fields such as technical training, energy development and telecommunications.

U.S. officials fear that Tokyo's proposals could sidetrack the goal of more balanced technical exchanges between the United States and Japan.

Another proposal would link research institutes in Malaysia and Japan in a study of advanced casting technology for more effective

use of Malaysian resources in machine building.

Japan also has a deep interest in promoting clean-energy technology in China. Pollution there is bad enough to affect parts of Japan with acid rain.

The United States seems far more concerned with the pattern of technical exchange between itself and Japan.

"One of the problems we have bilaterally with the Japanese is that there's not an even balance in the exchange of technology," the U.S. diplomat said.

About 40,000 Japanese students are now in U.S. educational institutions, many with access to first-class research facilities, while only about 1,400 U.S. students are studying in Japan, he said.

In the business world, he added, much innovative U.S. research and development is done by small entrepreneurial firms.

"They go in with some money, they make a discovery and they need to recoup that money," he said. "So they're very open to selling that product or idea immediately."

In Japan, technological research is usually conducted by large corporations that use the results themselves rather than selling them to others.



Workers preparing an APEC sign at the press center in Seattle's Convention Center.

Keeping Track Of the Events

Bloomberg Business News

Following is a schedule of events. All times are Pacific standard time.

Thursday 9 A.M.-5:30 P.M.: Ministerial meeting, 7-8:30 P.M.: Reception for ministers and delegates.

Friday All Day: Leaders arrive, 9-11 A.M.: Ministerial meeting and plenary session, 11:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.: News conference of ministers, 3:30-5:30 P.M.: Pacific North-West Ballet at Seattle Opera House.

Saturday All Day: Leaders hold bilateral meetings at Tillicum Indian Village on Blake Island, 2 P.M.: Wrap-up meeting.

SUMMIT: Pacific-Asian Leaders Are Pushing for a Global Trade Pact

Continued from Page 1

of the Blair House accord would tend to further isolate France in the GATT dispute. But some analysts believe that an attempt by the United States and other APEC nations to pressure France on accepting lower farm subsidies will be seen by Paris as merely "a good political game" as one put it, but largely hollow.

Mr. Kim explained Asia's urgency in pressing for a GATT accord this way: "The trade-driven economies of the Asia Pacific would be especially vulnerable if the Uruguay Round were to fail. And by the same token, they stand to gain the most from a successful conclusion."

Members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are Canada, the United States, Japan, China, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. Only Brunei, China and

Taiwan are not GATT members, but the United States is supporting China's admission.

Some Asia nations that are wary of transforming the fledgling forum from a consultative organization into a stronger policymaking group may be especially eager to see GATT succeed. If it fails, they could face renewed pressure from countries like the United States and Australia to fill the GATT void with an Asia-wide trade agreement.

This is the heart of Washington's threat to the European Community — that Asia can be an "antidote" to a breakdown in the GATT talks.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said recently: "If Europe blocks efforts to expand trade, it will be hurting itself most. U.S. trade will continue to expand with Asia and Latin America, and Europe will be left out."

But the Asia-Pacific forum clearly will not swallow any antidote that Washington alone prescribes. The expected joint statements on

GATT would be the most significant area of agreement among the Asia-Pacific forum nations, but there are other, more obscure, issues on which they will agree during their three days of talks.

The forum ministers will announce the creation of a Committee on Trade and Investment that in the future will recommend what one U.S. official called "concrete agreements" to liberalize trade within Asia and create a more attractive investment climate.

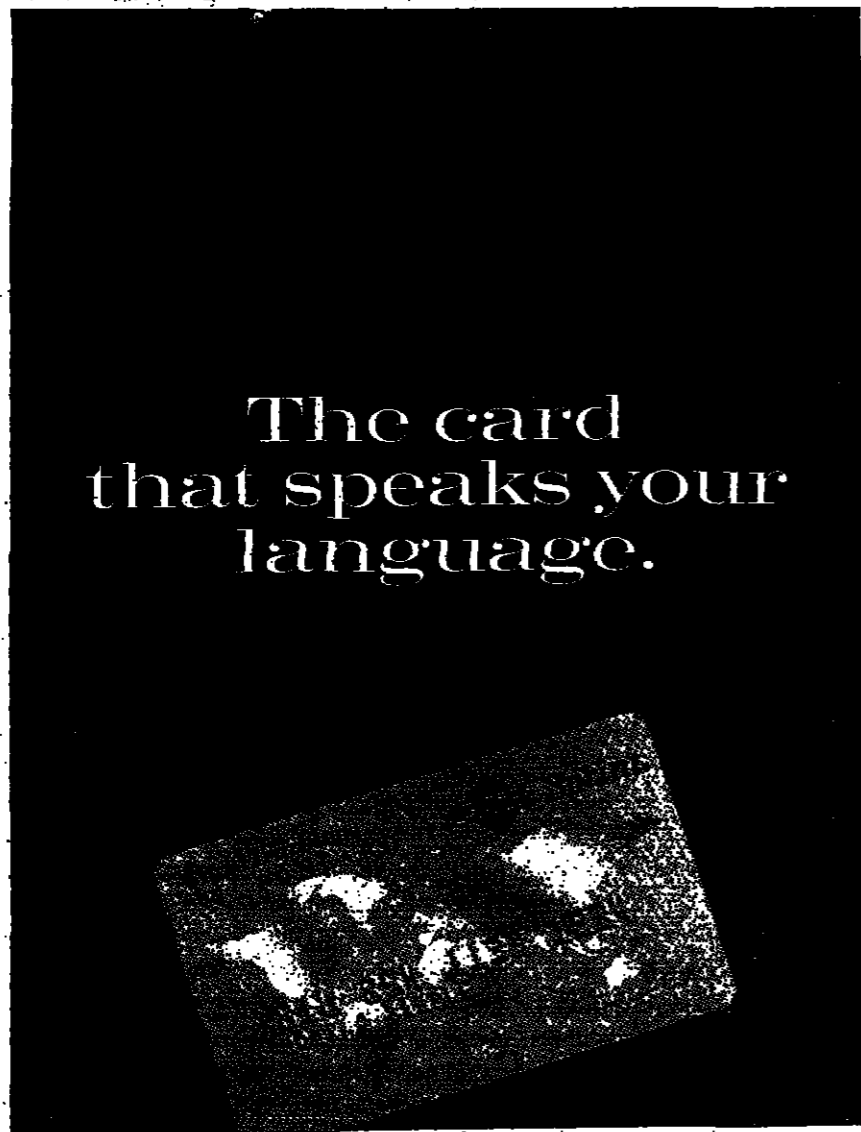
While no trade deals will be signed in Seattle, the forum ministers plan to direct several existing committees to seek firm steps toward reducing the cost of doing business in the Pacific. Among these would be efforts to bring more uniformity to customs and telecommunications rules and to clarify rules on capital investment. Declarations on tourism, energy and marine resources are also expected.

about to do in Seattle this week will be more about little steps than big leaps," said Roy MacLaren, Canada's trade minister. "But they will still be steps on the path toward freer, more transparent, more rule-based Pacific trade."

The admission of Mexico and Papua New Guinea as new APEC members is almost certain to be announced. Some member nations, fearful that APEC could grow too large, are vetoing the application of Chile.

Less formal membership requests are pending from Russia, India, Pakistan, Macao, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Ecuador and Peru, according to a U.S. official, and the European Community is seeking observer status.

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Portuguese graffiti. Graffiti has been a Portuguese habit for centuries. Walls are covered with all manner of words, drawings and symbols. It's a practice known as tile painting. Happily, the authorities rather than trying to stamp it out, actively encourage it. That's why throughout the country you can enjoy stunning examples of wall-decoration dating as far back as the 15th century. It's an artform passed down through the generations. And it's why Portugal's 15 year olds might, one day, be old masters themselves. Lisbon. The thrill of discovery. Portugal. ICEP (Instituto Cultural e Turismo de Portugal)

Not Content With Draining Their Marshes, Saddam Hits Shiites With Chemicals

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

HUWAZAH MARSH, Iraq — Government forces in Iraq have stepped up a campaign to empty wide sections of the country's southern marshlands. The campaign has included what some witnesses described as chemical-weapons attacks against opposition Shiite Muslims.

Residents and Shiite guerrillas said Iraqi engineers had diverted water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, drying up more than half the huge wetlands and pushing thousands of people deeper into the marshes and into Iran. The operation has also forced an unknown number to surrender to Iraqi troops, who have interned families in barren detention centers.

Although the draining began in August, guerrillas said the crackdown had been accelerated. The campaign has also included random shelling, the burning of villages and summary executions.

People along the border with Iran said they had witnessed a chemical-weapons attack by Iraqi forces. A copy of what appeared to be Iraqi military documents buttressed their account.

United Nations investigators arrived Sunday in Tehran to investigate allegations of chemical attacks. They interviewed two refugees who said they had witnessed such Iraqi attacks. Reuters reported from Tehran, quoting a spokesman for the Shiite rebels, Abu Hassan.

Rebel commanders and survivors estimate that 50,000 Shiites have been killed since the uprising after the Gulf War, and that as many as one-third of the 200,000 residents have fled the marshes in the last five months.

The Iraqi government, whose leadership is predominantly Sunni Muslim, maintains that it is only hunting down deserters and crimi-

nals, and that its extensive diversion of water is aimed at reclaiming 150 million acres (about 60 million hectares) of land for farming.

The marshes make up about one-third of Iraq's southern provinces. American satellite photographs in March showed that one-third of the Amara Marsh was dry, as were large patches of the Huwazah Marsh. The marshes, which cover 6,000 square miles, include huge banks of reeds, lagoons and rice paddies, and the residents of the island villages have been self-sufficient for thousands of years.

The effects of the Iraqi campaign were evident during a two-day trip with Shiite rebels.

Water levels in the Huwazah Marsh have sunk by several feet, often forcing guerrillas out of their skiffs to wade through knee-deep mud and weeds. The rebels are often unable to find fish and must subsist on bread and tea.

Families are occasionally seen paddling toward Iran, nursing sick and emaciated children. Fresh water is so precious that it sells for \$1 a bucket. The diversion of rivers has also killed off the lumbering water buffalo that were a common sight.

Iran said 60,000 Iraqis had fled there since 1991, when the uprisings of the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south were crushed by President Saddam Hussein. In the last three months, refugees have been arriving at a rate of 20 to 30 a day.

But the effort to flee has become especially difficult since the construction of a double embankment, wide enough to support tanks, that slices through the Huwazah Marsh. The embankment encircles most of the Amara Marsh's residents.

Shiites represent 60 percent of Iraq's 20 million people and have long resented the

A Skirmish in Dwindling Wetlands

New York Times Service

HUWAZAH MARSH, Iraq — The violence of the Iraqi campaign against Shiite rebels in the marshlands is starkly clear.

As a skiff with a half-dozen Shiites and this reporter turned into a canal flanked by reeds that towered several feet above, Iraqi soldiers, hidden on an elevated platform, opened fire. Bullets skimmed across the water, slashing the reeds and whizzing past the startled Shiites.

"Back! Back!" shouted Abu Ahmed, 23, who was perched on the bow. The Shiites returned fire with AK-47s, but the soldiers were hidden behind dense foliage.

Ali Abda Rahza, manning the outboard motor, steered to port and squatted for cover. The green fiberglass skiff made what seemed to be an agonizingly slow arch before it began

to race away. Empty cartridges clanked to the deck and the acrid smell of gunfire hovered below the gunwales.

A few hundred yards away, the boat darted into the reeds and the engine was cut. Iraqi speedboats, mounted with light machine guns, can easily overpower the small skiffs of the rebels. When the attack craft were detected, the rebels wait for them to pass by.

"Peace be upon the prophet Mohammed," Abu Hasham said in a whisper. The other Shiites said in unison, "The peace of Allah be upon him."

The men sat in silence, their ears still ringing from the firefight.

When the sun began to set, the engine was started. Darkness, the rebels said, offered the best hope of escape to their base camps over the border in Iran. —CHRIS HEDGES

Army units keep out all food and medicine. The burning of clusters of reed huts has become commonplace.

In some ways, the operation resembles Mr. Saddam's crackdown on the Kurds in 1988, which included the use of chemical weapons. The offensive drove Kurdish rebels into Turkey and Iran and left large tracts of the north uninhabited. The government evacuated and then destroyed 4,000 villages; and tens of thousands of Kurds disappeared, Kurdish leaders said.

But after Baghdad crushed a Kurdish uprising in March 1991, the Gulf allies set up a security zone to convince the Kurds who had fled that it would be safe to return.

The apparent use of chemical weapons has profoundly shaken the morale of the Shiite leaders.

Asadullah Haider Mohammedawi, 24, a former university student from Basra, left the marshland three weeks ago after being wounded in a fight with Iraqi troops.

On the morning of Sept. 26, he said, he and several other guerrillas were eating a breakfast of tea and bread outside a village, Karlet Eloui, about 15 miles northeast of Basra, when they saw armored personnel carriers advancing. Most of the 1,000 families in the village had already fled.

After an hour of shelling, they heard artillery shells land, but with a dull thud, not the usual explosion.

"These shells sent up a white cloud," said Nasrudin Mohammed Taki Mohammedawi, 27, who also witnessed the attack. "We did not know what it was. It rose above the village and then settled over the houses."

The guerrillas said that they were then attacked by Iraqi troops but that they were able to overpower them.

"We noticed that the soldiers were equipped with gas masks," said Mr. Haider

Mohammedawi. "This was new. Then when we went inside one of the armored personnel carriers, we saw that the battle orders for the company called for a chemical assault."

Rebel leaders provided a copy of what they said were the captured documents written in a notebook in Arabic and dated Sept. 26. The battle orders, numbered 1 to 15, state that chemical weapons are to be used to retake the village and that "each soldier must be instructed on how to respond during the chemical attack."

Villagers who returned three days after the attack to search for belongings said the area had been devastated.

"Trees and plants were withered and yellow," said a villager, Hussain Kameel, who has now fled to Iran. "The cats, the dogs, the birds, and even the water snakes had died. But for some reason, the victims had been removed by the troops. We saw no bodies."

Although the Shiites have produced witnesses to the attack, they have failed to produce any victims, whose wounds and blood samples might help determine the agent used.

But chemical weapons experts said the reported effects, including the deaths of animals, matched the effects of nerve gas.

"With low-level concentrations of nerve gas, the first thing it does is paralyze the lungs," said Steven P. T. Rose, a professor of biology at the Open University in London and a specialist in chemical weapons. "If they found dead animals, this also fits with nerve gas. The point that does not fit is the report of dead plants."

"Animals are killed by nerve gas, but plants are not," Mr. Rose said. "I suspect the Iraqis may use some kind of a mixture that includes an defoliant, such as that which the Americans used in Vietnam. What is interesting is that the reports now from the south and the north are consistent."

Bosnian Serb Is Defiant As Hague Trial Starts

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal opened Wednesday with the leader of Bosnia's Serbs already threatening to make a mockery of its proceedings. It was the first war crimes tribunal to convene since the Nuremberg trials after World War II. The 11 tribunal judges were sworn in at the Peace Palace, home of the International Court of Justice, the United Nations judicial arm.

The United Nations Security Council set up the tribunal in response to mass killings, rape and torture, and the uprooting of entire ethnic populations in the Balkans.

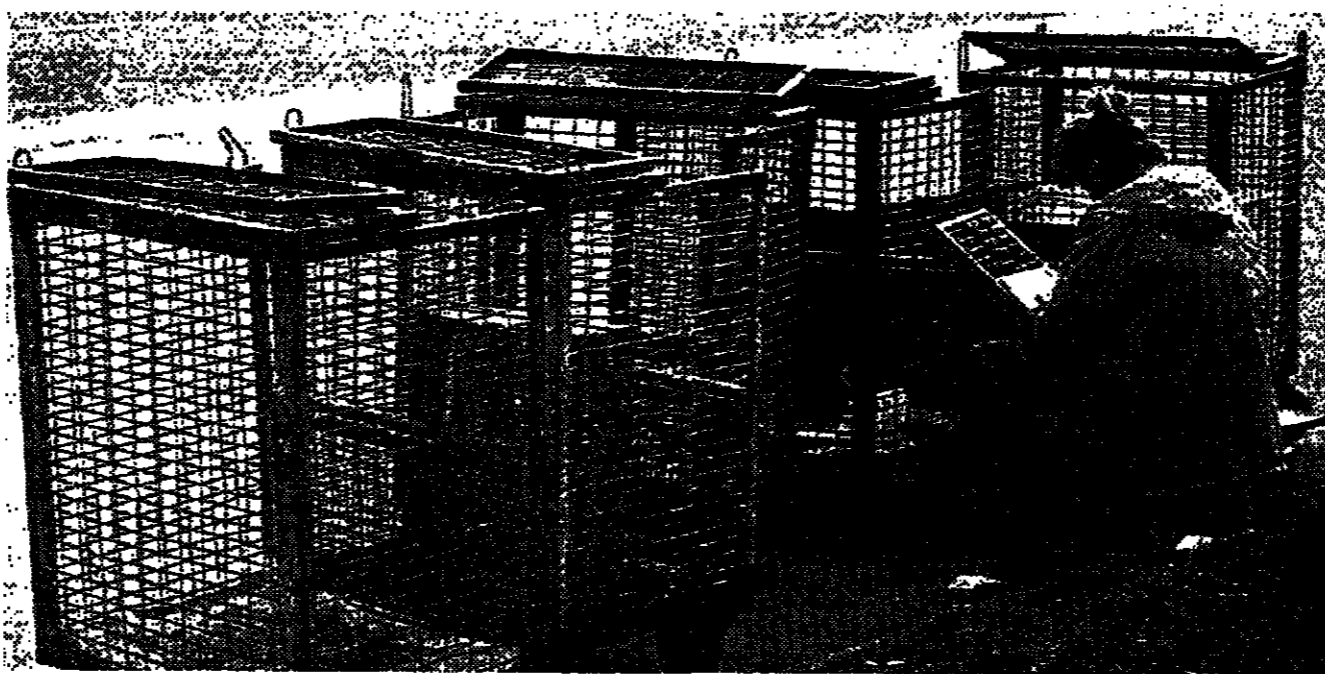
Unable to try suspects in absentia, the tribunal can demand their extradition. But the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has already said that any Serbian-ruled region of Bosnia will not extradite suspects.

The United States has named Mr. Karadzic and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia as possible war criminals.

The United Nations' top lawyer promised that the Security Council would lend its muscle to the hearings. But Carl-August Fleischhauer refused to specify how UN influence could be applied.

In a speech at the opening ceremony, Mr. Fleischhauer said the tribunal demonstrated the Security Council's determination to put an end to war crimes in former Yugoslavia, bring war criminals to justice and "break the seemingly endless cycle of ethnic violence and retribution."

Mr. Fleischhauer, the UN undersecretary-general for legal affairs, conceded that factions in the former Yugoslavia have refused to cooperate with war crimes investigations.



SHORTAGES IN UKRAINE — A vegetable vendor at her empty stall in the Ukraine capital, Kiev, counting her money on Wednesday with the help of an abacus. Deliveries of food have been limited because of a fuel shortage in the former Soviet republic.

NATO Security Idea Frustrates Hungary Budapest Says It Falls Short

By David B. Ottaway and Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Facing political turmoil on its southern border with Yugoslavia, Hungary has welcomed a U.S. proposal of a "Partnership for Peace" with NATO but also expressed disappointment that the offer falls far short of the security guarantees it desperately seeks.

Hungary's concerns underscore an uncertain security situation in the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe, which were left adrift by the dissolution of the Soviet-imposed Warsaw Pact. These nations have yet to find a new formula for security relations among themselves or with the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Western Europe.

Under the proposal, NATO would sign agreements with individual former Warsaw Pact nations for limited military cooperation. The notion was introduced by the U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, at a meeting of NATO defense ministers in Trarantunde, Germany, last month.

"We welcome the U.S. proposal for a Partnership in Peace," Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said in an interview. "It accepts the idea of expanding NATO and it prepares participating countries for military collaboration."

But Defense Minister Lejos Fur said he did not know "what the United States means by this Partnership for Peace," except that it did not guarantee NATO would come to the rescue of Hungary.

"Hopefully, it's a step toward NATO integration, which is our aim," Mr. Fur said in a separate interview. "But, unfortunately it does not give us what we need—a guarantee of security. We shouldn't think it's a solution to the security problem of Central Europe."

The security problem facing Hungary has been intensified by a U.S. decision to bar the sale of sophisticated American aircraft or other weapons to East European nations to avoid antagonizing Russia and upsetting the regional balance of power.

The Bush administration blocked Hungary from buying used U.S.-built F-16 aircraft from Belgium, forcing it to turn to Russia to find modern aircraft as the keystone of its new air defense system.

The new policy toward Eastern Europe is expected to be formally adopted by NATO members at their summit meeting in January. President Bill Clinton is planning to meet the leaders of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland, in Prague, to discuss the new relationship with NATO, according to officials in Budapest.

The Partnership for Peace concept is basically intended as a substitute for an earlier proposal to enlarge NATO's membership to include the former Communist states. The Clinton administration opposes such an enlargement because it would involve extending the U.S. and West European security umbrella over Eastern Europe, with the risk of alienating Russia.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher chose to come to Hungary first to explain the new U.S. offer because of Hungary's strategic location bordering Serbia, the dominant republic in what remains of Yugoslavia, according to U.S. officials. He was here Oct. 20, before his tour of former Soviet countries, the same day Mr. Aspin spoke in Trarantunde.

The partnership proposal, as sketched by these officials, would include joint military exercises, political consultations and planning between NATO and any of the former East bloc nations that chose to do so.

Yeltsin Begins Drive To Tackle Crime Wave

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin announced a broad package of anti-crime measures on Wednesday, including expanded police powers and tough visa restrictions designed to tackle a rapidly expanding crime wave that has hit major Russian cities since the collapse of communism.

The announcement came less than four weeks before parliamentary elections, with polls showing that voters are most concerned about crime and the economy.

The measures were issued as news reports circulated on the mysterious death of a 35-year-old American who worked for the Moscow office of Ernst & Young, an accounting firm. The American, Michael Dasaro, was found dead in his bathtub Saturday. The Moscow Times reported.

[Mr. Dasaro apparently died a natural death. The Associated Press quoted the police as saying Wednesday.]

[Vladimir Danilin, head of the Moscow Police Department's section for crimes against foreigners, said forensic experts had found no signs of violence on Mr. Dasaro's body and no water in his lungs to confirm a rumor that he might have been drowned. Mr. Danilin confirmed that the police found signs of a probable robbery, but he gave no further details.]

Mr. Yeltsin's press service said the president had approved a plan to prepare anti-crime laws and decrees starting before the end of the year and extending into the first part of 1994.

Although the details were not immediately available, the plan appears to include giving the police powers to search passengers, luggage and cargo in public or private transportation.

The package also provides for better pay and housing for policemen, and increases protection for judges, the police, witnesses and

victims of crime. In a provision apparently aimed at preventing political violence, the plan also includes tougher punishments for forming illegal paramilitary groups.

The program appears to take special aim at non-Russian citizens of former Soviet Republics, who many Russians regard as primarily responsible for the crime wave in Moscow and other cities.

Mr. Yeltsin's plan would require them for the first time to obtain visas for travel to Russia. Until now, citizens of all the former Soviet republics, except the three Baltic states, have been allowed to enter the country freely. People from the Caucasus region—Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan—are routinely mentioned by the police as the source of crime in the capital.

Lucia Popp, 54, Lyric Soprano, Dies

New York Times Service

Lucia Popp, a lyric soprano who sang with a silken clarity that made her a favorite in Mozart and Wagner operas, died Tuesday in Munich. She was 54 years old and lived in Zurich.

The cause was a brain tumor, said Mariela Anders, her manager. An elegant, flexible interpreter whose voice had a light, transparent texture, Miss Popp brought emotional depth and perspective to a wide variety of roles. Early in her career, her accurate, silvery coloratura made her an ideal Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute."

Later, as her voice mellowed and grew more rounded, she made an affecting Pamina in the same work.

She sang all the major soprano roles in a Mozart cycle staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in Cologne in the 1970s, and recorded many of them. She was also exceptional as both Sophie and the Marschallin in Strauss's "Rosenkavalier."

But although Mozart and Strauss were specialties, Miss Popp's repertory also included everything from Handel oratorios and Puccini symphonies to Janacek, Mahler and Wagner operas. She was also an incomparably communicative recitalist. Her last performances were recitals in Vienna, Dresden and Frankfurt in late September and early October.

Gregory R. Anrig, 61, Head of Educational Testing Firm

New York Times Service

Gregory Richard Anrig, 61, head of the company that created the aptitude tests taken by millions of American students, died Sunday of cancer at the Princeton Medical Center in Princeton, N.J.

Mr. Anrig had been president since 1981 of the Educational Testing Service of Lawrenceville, N.J., the oldest and largest creator of standardized examinations. Its products include the Scholastic Assessment Test, or SAT, which 1.8 million U.S. high school students take each year before going to college, and the Graduate Re-

cord Examination, which 400,000 students a year take.

Under Mr. Anrig the service devised ways to assess students and broke ground in computerized examinations.

Just Monday, the company took a major step in streamlining paper-and-pencil tests by introducing a computerized Graduate Record Examination.

Achille Zavatta, 78, one of France's best-known circus clown, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home in Ouzouer-des-Champs, in the Loire-Department.

Family friends said Mr. Zavatta, who was nearly blind and suffering from kidney disease, had been distressed over financial problems.

Paris to Set Curbs On Sex Tourism

Reuters

PARIS — France has begun a campaign to dissuade Frenchmen from indulging in sex tourism in Asia, and the government plans to legislate next year to make it an offense for French citizens to have sex with minors abroad. At present, the law only punishes sexual abuses committed in France.

Humanitarian Action Minister Lucette Michaux-Cherry said in an interview in the Wednesday editions of Le Parisien that the information campaign was necessary to break what she called a conspiracy of silence about the exploitation of child prostitutes by tourists in Thailand and the Philippines.

In Thailand, welfare organizations estimate that more than 300,000 children have been forced into prostitution.

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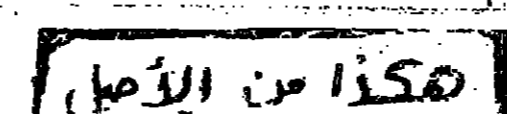
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MEMORIAL NOTICE

There will be a Memorial Service for **FRAZIER DRAPER**, Former Cultural Attaché in Paris, on Friday, November 19, 1993, at 6:30 p.m., at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Mr. Draper died in Charlottesville, Va. He served in Paris as Information Officer at the American Embassy from 1972 to 1977, and again as Cultural Attaché from 1989 to his retirement in 1995. Mr. Draper is survived by his wife and their five children.



South of the Border, It's All or Nothing Salinas's Future, and Party's, Riding on the NAFTA Vote

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — After nearly five years of an administration that has changed Mexico more deeply than any other in the last half-century, the success of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's presidency and the fortunes of his party may hang on the outcome of the U.S. congressional vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

In Rust Belt, a Lawmaker Agonizes but Goes Against Reflex

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Representative Thomas C. Sawyer of Akron, Ohio, a Democrat from the burliest of American factory towns now fallen on the toughest of times, swallowed hard and pledged his vote to a North American Free Trade Agreement that factory men despise.

described Mr. Sawyer as looking "awfully pale" after the final session. The agony is easy to understand. Mr. Sawyer describes his decision as a vote for the new Akron that is emerging from the industrial collapse of the 1970s and 1980s.

'Probably this vote is more easily misunderstood than any vote I've ever cast.'
Thomas C. Sawyer, An Akron, Ohio, Democrat

As recently as 1989, Mr. Sawyer drew a 100 rating, the best possible, from the AFL-CIO. Last year his rating was 83, his lowest ever.

"This whole turn from protectionism toward international markets is tough," he said. "Breaking that old Rust Belt mentality is a hard thing to do."

That is true not just of Mr. Sawyer, but of Akron and other Middle American cities as well. Those who rode the booms of the two coasts during the last 30 years have little notion of the devastation wreaked in Midwestern cities during that same time or the scars it has left.

Akron made its name in rubber. At one time it was home to four of the world's largest tire companies. But the city closed its last automobile tire plant in the 1970s, and the last truck and aircraft tire plant in 1984. Today only one company in the tire industry still contains the city as its world headquarters, as foreign ownership has severed the industry's ties.

The departure of the tire behemoths only illustrates a larger wasting of the city's industrial muscle. Between 1960 and 1990, one study found, the number

of workers claiming union membership withered from 80 percent to 12 percent and is doubtless smaller today. "We've lost maybe 200,000 jobs in the last 15 years, mostly high-wage, low-education ones," said David G. Meyer, a professor of management at the University of Akron. "They left in droves. About two-thirds of those jobs, he said, have been replaced by low-skill and often part-time work in stores, hotels and other service businesses."

The remaining third, he said, has fueled the growth of the city's advanced technology plastics industry and related businesses. Goodyear, the city's biggest employer, no longer makes tires but does maintain an office staff and a research-and-development laboratory. The University of Akron, another big employer, has built a large graduate program in engineering and is kept busy beefing up the skills of young workers looking for better jobs. Kent State University, with 30,000 students, also is a big employer in Mr. Sawyer's district.

"The voting populace is broken into basically two groups: the professional group and the lower-level, relatively low-education job group," Mr. Meyer said. The former largely back the agreement. Of the latter, Mr. Sawyer said: "For the most part their jobs can't be moved to Mexico, and they know it. You can't take a mall or fast-food joint and move it to Mexico."

NAFTA: U.S. Hesitations and Fears Were Inevitable

Continued from Page 1
NAFTA flooding into his office there had even been one from a municipal worker in Chicago fearful that his job would be exported to Mexico.

The Universal Postal Union - International Bureau, a specialised agency of the United Nations with 185 country members worldwide, invites proposals for the supply of products and services as described below.

The IHT Pocket Diary Fits In The Palm Of Your Hand. Year after year - even at a period when diaries abound - the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC Merging Business & the Environment BANGKOK, DECEMBER 2-3, 1993. A major conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, Mazda Motor Corporation and Thai Airways International in association with the Thailand Environment Institute.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

A Pacific Community?

By inviting a dozen national leaders to meet informally outside Seattle this weekend, President Bill Clinton has usefully focused American attention on the previously obscure Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

A Time to Ignore the Polls

It is characteristic of political analysis these days to do two things at the same time: (1) criticize politicians who live or die by the polls, and (2) track every twist and turn of the very polls that are supposed to be ignored.

The Suffering Cities Wait

Their citizens pinned down by gunfire in the streets, their coffers emptied by the burden of caring for the poor, their schools ineffectual or on the verge of collapse — America's cities are crying out for an urban policy from Washington.

Other Comment

The Road to Pyongyang

We are increasingly disturbed by signs that neither Seoul nor Washington has any real handle on a North Korea determined to defy the international community.

tions of its nuclear facilities, the regime continues to thumb its nose at the world. The problem is that Kim Il Sun and his son, Kim Jong Il, are paying at least as close attention to the Clinton administration's actions as they are to its words.

Back to China With Business to Do, Rights to Promote

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's still-emerging human rights policies stir exaggerated fears among conservatives that are matched by oversized hopes among liberals.

For Clinton, engagement with Beijing is central to advancing human rights in China and economic recovery in America.

might have dreamed of but never dared after the Tiananmen massacre of June 1989. The world changed. Only Cold Warrior Richard Nixon could have gone to Beijing and survived the political flak two decades ago.

In hosting Mr. Jiang for a bilateral meeting during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Mr. Clinton will be testing the viability of the dualistic approach he feels is necessary in the post-Cold War world.

The immediate burden that the engagement policy faces is the Chinese leadership's demonstrated determination to keep Communist rule in place at any cost.

place while maintaining totalitarian control. The pragmatist in Bill Clinton may settle for the illusion — if it leads to Chinese cooperation on stopping North Korea from developing a nuclear weapon and on other key international questions.

most of the Third World "leads anywhere." Mr. Rabin cited what he saw as Jimmy Carter's failure to support the shah of Iran against Islamic fundamentalists as an example of an American president letting concern for human rights undermine useful allies.

It's Time for Incentives to Help Syria and Israel Reach for Peace

By John K. Cooley

DAMASCUS — The recent elections in Jordan have given King Hussein a new parliament that is likely to ratify any peace arrangements he makes with Israel.

of patient and skillful negotiators, trusted by both sides. Such work was done in 1974-75 by Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state.

These events leave the difficult Syria-Israel relationship as a kind of locked gate on the road to peace, a gate that must be pried open.

Syria needs help with its debt and sanctions; and foreign assistance would make it easier for Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights.

It has been two full generations since Syria signed an armistice in 1949 with the new Jewish state, the last of the embattled Arab states to do so.

An Israeli withdrawal from the Golan easier for both Israel and Syria. With Syria's former ally, the Soviet Union, now gone from the scene and Europe indifferent, the cautious President Hafez Assad believes that only the United States can turn the key to peace with Israel.

terrorist sanctions on Damascus. Twenty years of heavy military and public-sector spending have left Syria owing Moscow about \$10 billion, mainly in 1974-75 by Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state.

U.S. sanctions pose a more complex problem. The U.S. Congress first imposed these measures in 1979, when Syria was not cooperating with U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts.

Another gesture might be easier for the Clinton administration to make. Syrian Arab Airlines needs spare parts and replacements for its aging fleet of Boeing airliners.

U.S. sanctions pose a more complex problem. The U.S. Congress first imposed these measures in 1979, when Syria was not cooperating with U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts.

Prescription: Get Black and White Back on the Job Together

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's speech last Saturday to the convocation of the Church of God in Christ in Memphis was the most important of his presidential presidency — more important than his well-reviewed budget speech of February, more critical than his health care speech this fall.

have found their way to the top, the black middle class has grown. But what would the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. make of the new tragedies that haunt black America? Mr. Clinton offered this attempt to imagine what Dr. King would say:

President Clinton's message was as straightforward as it was important: America has reached an entirely new turn in the struggle for racial equality, and it is time to be honest about both the gains that have been made and the huge problems that remain.

Mr. Wilson was earlier than most who share his broadly liberal views in linking the decline of the two-parent family and the decay of inner-city

vic institutions to the social breakdown that has made life so miserable for so many young African-Americans. He was one of the first analysts to point to the wide class gap opening up within black America — while many African-Americans were rising from working-class to middle-class status, many others were falling from the working class into dire poverty.

Memphis speech embodied what has always been the promise of Clintonism, and that the administration has suffered from the absence of more public talk and thinking along the lines the president laid down.

'Christian Identity' for the Millions

By Leonard Zeskind

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Increasing numbers of white supremacists are forsaking paramilitary encampments and cow pasture cross burnings to build a larger, more mainstream constituency.

Christian Identity is a theological glue that binds together strands of the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis and so-called Christian patriots. There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend meetings, buy literature or contribute money.

There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend meetings, buy literature or contribute money.

Mr. Peters succeeds by harping on themes popular with conservative Christians. If violent white supremacists are to be kept outside the conservative tent, the Republican Party must lead in repudiating bigotry. Rather than appeal to the worst in people, as Patrick Buchanan did in co-opting David Duke's supporters in 1992, conservatives must drive white supremacists from the political marketplace with appeals to the best in people.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Extravagant Idea

BERLIN — Everyone will be laughing to-day. The Emperor has invented a pompous ceremonial in connection with the swearing in of the troops. Hitherto this form has always been carried out in the drill hall of the barracks, hidden from public curiosity.

1918: Off to Germany

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES — They're off! The newly-formed Third American Army at sun-up this morning [Nov. 17] and the German borders, moving along the roads leading from positions on the Meuse toward "points" in the

north-east. Meanwhile, French forces on either flank also got into motion. Breast to breast, these three armies, composed of picked men, will sweep on after the rapidly-retreating Hun, reeking by armed force Article I of the Treaty of Frankfurt, by which it was declared that the German Empire shall possess these territories forever in full sovereignty and ownership.

1943: Brave Peewee Wac

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS — [From our New York edition:] Private Margaret H. Maloney, smallest Wac in North Africa and one inch shorter than a Wac ought to be, received the Soldier's Medal for heroism here today [Nov. 17] and thus became the first Wac to be decorated for bravery in this theater. Private Maloney, who is known throughout North Africa as Peewee and had to get a waiver to join the Wacs because she is only four feet eleven inches tall, saved a six-foot soldier from a pool of burning gasoline.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices and editorial staff.

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OPINION

Kennedy: A Politician, First and Foremost

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Thirty years after his death, John F. Kennedy has left the realm of mythology and become a figure in history. It is a good thing for him — and for his country.

He had little ideology and less emotion. What he had was an attitude. Irony was as close as he came to a view of life.

architect of the New Frontier. But they are creatures of different times — and very different men. The mythologized John F. Kennedy was the architect of a political and generational revolution, dazzling in his intellect and personality, bold in breaking from the weary policies of the past. Had he not been untimely murdered, the myth goes, he would have spared the young people of America the agony of Vietnam, supplied them with a thriving economy and a sense of public service, and inspired them to break the bonds of racism that had marred the nation's past.

Like all enduring myths, this one is rooted in elements that were genuinely present in the man who inspired the fable. But taken together, the mythic elements do not come close to defining the Kennedy of history. A closer approximation can be gained from many of the books on Mr. Kennedy that have appeared in the past decade, most recently and notably "President Kennedy: Profile of Power," by Richard Reeves.

The John F. Kennedy who emerges from Mr. Reeves's detailed reconstruction of his White House years is a credible but seriously flawed politician and person, often uncertain and overly cautious, occasionally heedless of personal and national risk, but also capable of taking on challenges and not infrequently meeting them with gumption and grace. Mr. Reeves sums it up in two paragraphs:

citement, living his life as if it were a race against boredom. He was a man of soaring charm who believed that one-on-one he would always prevail — a notion that betrayed him when he first confronted the premier of the Soviet Union. "Kennedy was decisive, though he never made a decision until he had to, and then invariably he chose the most moderate of available options. His most consistent mistake in governing, as opposed to politics, was thinking that power could be hoarded for use at the right moment — but moments and conditions defied reason. He had little ideology beyond anti-communism and faith in active, pragmatic government. And he had less emotion. What he had was an attitude, a way of taking on the world, substituting intelligence for ideas or idealism, questions for answers. What convictions he did have on nuclear proliferation or civil rights or the use of military power, he was often willing to suspend, particularly if that avoided confrontation with Congress or the risk of being called soft. If some would call that cynicism, he would see it as irony. "Life is unfair," he said, in the way the French said, "C'est la vie." Irony was as close as he came to a view of life; things are never what they seem.

Those who prefer to keep an image of Mr. Kennedy as a mythological figure will be distressed by this portrayal, as they have been by other historians' efforts to demythologize the man who inspired such loyalty, affection and admiration. But Mr. Kennedy never sought perfection; as Mary McCreary noted at the time, his instinctive response to the rapture of his audiences was to extend his arm forward with the hand upraised, as if to hold them at some distance.

For a country that now loves to despise politicians as much as it once loved John Kennedy, it is a hard thing to be told that he was nothing if not a politician. But it is the truth. Political calculus was Mr. Kennedy's great skill — and delight. Perhaps if we Americans can accept that reality about our favorite modern president, we could learn to appreciate that same quality in our current leaders. To portray John F. Kennedy as a politician need not be to denigrate him; it can be a way of elevating the profession that he was proud to call his own. In any event, we show his memory greater respect by confronting him as he was, not as we would wish him to have been.

The Washington Post



Clone Clone Clone Enoc Clone

By Robert Pollack

NEW YORK — The cloning of human embryos by Dr. Jerry Hall and his colleagues at the George Washington University Medical Center has brought us one step closer to Aldous Huxley's anti-utopian vision of mass-produced people — the "Brave New World" in which "the whole of a small factory" was staffed with the products of a single human egg.

Dr. Hall's work was based on in vitro fertilization, in which sperm and egg are joined in the laboratory to produce a human embryo. The success of that technique (which has been pursued by thousands of couples unable to conceive in the usual way) produces an undeniable temptation to carry out still another technique that has proved equally successful in work with mice: the creation of embryos carrying genes produced in the laboratory.

embryo grows, and they can exert their effects throughout an organism's lifetime. A proper transgene could replace a defective gene in an animal embryo, preventing the symptoms of an inherited disease. Transgenes have been inserted into early mouse embryos for more than a decade. From these experiments we have learned a great deal about the way genes function.

Embryos no older than a few hours, and no bigger than a few dozen cells, are dislodged from a recently mated female mouse. A cell bearing a new, lab-created gene is taken from a dish and inserted through a needle into the embryo, which is then implanted in the uterus of another mouse. The progeny of the new cell become normal tissue cells, and the mixed ball of cells grows into a transgenic mouse.

Transgenic mice have been produced with human genes that function well enough to compensate for damaged or missing mouse genes.

For instance, transgenic mice carrying a human hemoglobin gene produce functional hemoglobin; if the embryo comes from an inbred mouse strain suffering an inherited blood disease, its descendants are cured.

Why not transgenic people? There is no obvious technical barrier. The success of in vitro fertilization has shown that the early human embryo is as accessible to transgenic manipulation as any mouse embryo. Under current regulations, such manipulation of human embryonic tissue cannot be supported by federal research grants. But no federal law prevents such work from receiving private support.

Can there be a transgenic medicine consistent with the Hippocratic injunction to do no harm? We will have to decide fairly soon. But the questions that must be answered before we undertake such a procedure — the ultimate in planned parenthood — are not just matters of science.

Dr. Hall's work may lead to twins or even larger numbers of children born at different times — early embryos can be frozen and thawed — but it is unlikely that this advance will lead to any effort to produce a "master race"; the procedure offers no opportunity to select the inherited qualities of the cloned embryos.

Still, every new technology is imperfect. As anyone knows who has been tripped up by the newest model of a computer or an automobile, the first tries are likely to have hidden flaws. This has been true of medical technology as well: The first vaccines, the first antibiotics and the first organ transplants all had dangerous, albeit temporary, side effects. The first transgenic children, though, would be different in kind from the first volunteers to test a new gene therapy or a new drug like AZT. These volunteers are already here, and already ill; they choose the risk of a new procedure in hopes of recovery.

In contrast, a transgenic mistake means a child born with an inherited defect caused by some misstep in the procedure. Recently, for example, scientists interested in coloring the hair and eyes of an albino strain of mice injected the gene for a pigment; unexpectedly, they created a strain of mice whose viscera — heart, stomach, liver and the like — were all turned around. These mice were unable to live long after birth; the added gene had inadvertently damaged a gene responsible for the usual positioning of the internal organs. Beyond the risk of a fatal error, the accidental introduction of a more subtle mutation in a transgenic child might present us with our descendants with the task of dealing with a new inherited disease. The potential should signal a clear boundary ahead, one that religious leaders, politicians, educators and parents have as much to say about as physicians and scientists.

Before we are presented with an unregulated, ill-conceived fait accompli, we all need to look carefully at this procedure and decide whether the first transgenic human embryos should be created. Since responsible scientists cannot promise that all their first experiments will work, I do not see how transgenic medicine can ever be ethically launched.

Many of my colleagues disagree, but we are unlikely to get the proper sort of public discussion of these issues unless the government steps back in and takes notice. President Bill Clinton has removed the ban on federal support for fetal tissue transplant research; Congress needs to hold hearings on the matter of transgenic babies.

The writer, a professor of biology at Columbia University, is author of the forthcoming "Signs of Life: The Language and Meaning of DNA." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Servant, Not Slave

Regarding "The Secretary-General Is Right to Give Bribe-Mastership a Try" (Opinion, Nov. 2) by Flora Lewis: Back in 1971, on the eve of his retirement as secretary-general, U Thant wrote: "The secretary-general operates under the Charter, in a world of independent sovereign states where national interests remain dominant despite ideological and technological changes of unbridled nationalism."

"There is a persistent illusion that the secretary-general's position is, in some ways, comparable to that of a head of government, that clear-cut and decisive action can and should be taken by him on problems which have defied the collective wisdom of the member states. The truth, of course, is that the United Nations and its secretary-general have none of the attributes of sovereignty, and no independent powers, although the secretary-general has and must maintain his independence of judgment, and must never become the agent of any particular government or group of governments."

Exactly. The secretary-general is servant to all, slave to none. RAMSESS NASSIFI, Geneva.

Playing God

Regarding the report "Ethical Split on Cloning" (Oct. 27): Once again we show the limits of our vision. By saying that "it strikes me as better to have twins born years apart than to have them born together" (since the latter requires more work), or by arguing for keeping a supply of spare embryos at fertility clinics, we demonstrate our consumer mentality. But what else can we expect from a society that has lost its sense of the sacred?

If we could pause to observe life around us, perhaps we would discover a fundamental pattern. There is no one type of flower, insect, bird or fish — all are different. Apparently, God's hallmark is diversity. If we accept that we are

Stop the Torture

Regarding "Stop the Horrid Torture of Small Girls" (Opinion, Nov. 13) by A. M. Rosenthal: Congratulations to Mr. Rosenthal for raising the notable unpopular issue of female genital mutilation. Governments that countenance this practice, expressly or tacitly, forfeit the right to belong to the community of civilized nations. KATHERINE CLARK, Heidelberg, Germany.

Crime in Context

Regarding "Power's Sentence" (Letters, Oct. 29) from Bart Scatze: Without condoning Katherine Ann Power's violent crime [she pleaded guilty to taking part in a 1970 bank robbery in which a policeman was killed], it should be put in context: At that time the U.S. government itself was engaged in massive criminality, both against legitimate, lawful protesters — and murderously — against the people of Vietnam. That young people like Ms. Power were misled into using violence means is deeply regrettable, but all too understandable. SAM ABRAMS, London.

Tom and Viv

Jonathan Yardley's vituperations ("The Artist's Private Trials Are None of Our Business," *Meanwhile*, Nov. 17) would have carried more weight if he had been a little more cognizant of the facts. T. S. Eliot's marital tribulations — and the far greater agony endured by

Tom and Viv

his wife, Vivienne Haigh-Wood, who was somewhat callously committed to an institution by the distinguished poet — were the subject of a much-acclaimed play in 1984, "Tom and Viv" by Michael Hastings. It played at the Royal Court Theater, London, no less. The play, widely praised at the time, showed how Mr. Eliot's sense of guilt over committing his wife affected his later writing. Mr. Yardley can rest assured that if the forthcoming film is based on the Hastings play, it will not only be "true to historical fact" and "treat psychological matters with respect," but will also be hailed, as it was in London, as a work of art and an important contribution to literary biography. EDWARD BEHR, Paris.

BOOKS

REVOLUTION ON WALL STREET: The Rise and Decline of the New York Stock Exchange

By Marshall E. Blume, Jeremy J. Siegel and Dan Rottenberg. 320 pages. \$27.50, Norton.

Reviewed by Walter B. Wriston AMERICA has always had a love-hate relationship with Wall Street, and to many the New York Stock Exchange symbolizes all that is good and bad in the system. Because "Revolution on Wall Street" began as an Exchange-sponsored study by Marshall Blume and Jeremy Siegel of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School (only later joined by the financial journalist Dan Rottenberg), one might assume that it would emphasize the good part of the equation. Wisely, it presents a balanced view of the rise and relative decline of this Wall Street institution. The authors trace how the interaction of government, changing markets, and technology built today's modern exchange from its humble beginning in 1792, when 24 brokers standing under a buttonwood tree on Wall Street signed a one-sentence exclusionary trading agreement. The signers of the Buttonwood Agreement wanted to establish "a monopoly commission price for their services" and to give preference to each other in their trading transactions. In those days monopoly was not a dirty word; many monopolies were sanctioned by government, and it was not until 1890 that the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed. Successive generations of brokers have sought to protect their profits by preserving some kind of monopoly power in a centralized market. Fixed commissions, regardless of the size of the transaction, were the tactic of choice. As long as individuals with little leverage initiated the majority of trades, the fixed-commission structure could be sustained, but the balance of power shifted away from the Exchange when huge investment pools were created, in part, by the unintended consequences of government action. Wage and price controls in World War II combined with a 93 percent tax rate imposed on corporations to create tax deductions by establishing pension plans that gave workers benefits. Pension funds grew and began buy-

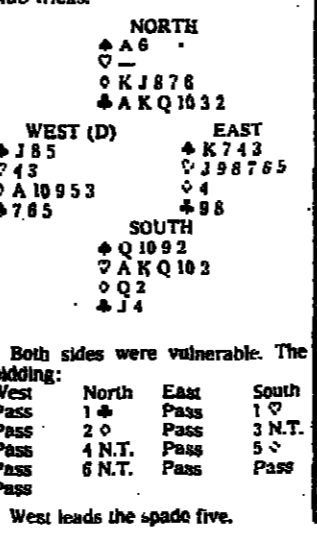
ing equities in the 1960s; by 1975, these big investors owned 75 percent of the market. Like all big buyers, they demanded volume discounts. The battle was prolonged, but in the end the era of fixed commissions belonged to history. The Exchange's rear-guard action in delaying this reform helped create and fuel a robust competitor, an automated national exchange called NASDAQ. Markets respond to needs, and in early U.S. history there were few corporate securities to trade. The building of the railroads in the mid-1800s required huge amounts of capital, and the sale of their securities made business on the Exchange boom. When the telephone came into common use, investors across the country could bypass local exchanges to trade in New York.

The crash of 1929 spawned the Pecora investigations that began the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for the first time government regulation intruded directly on what up till then was basically a self-governing club. The club was organized by the members, the specialists, the floor traders, and the two-dollar brokers. They had little incentive to change the rules: They were all making money. Little by little the combination of institutions buying power and the growth of technology permitted traders to bypass the Exchange and execute their trades in other markets. In 1968-69 disaster struck when the back offices of brokers, banks and the Exchange itself could not handle the avalanche of a 20-million-share day. Millions of dollars of unpaid dividends floated from bro-

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott MANY of New York's leading players gather annually for a social eventing with club members at the Harmonic Club, 4 East 60th Street. The expert winners this year were Bjorn Fallenius and Kathy Anday of Manhattan, and the member winners were Sue and Arthur of Scarsdale, New York. In the most dramatic deal of the evening, shown in the diagram, several pairs climbed to a slam. Some tried six clubs from the North position, and thought themselves unlucky when East led a singleton diamond and the defense took an ace and a ruff for down one. Six no-trump was not an obvious contract, but it had two advantages: It was not exposed to a ruff, and it was worth more match points if it succeeded. One player who climbed to that spot was Stan-

ker to broker with no clear record of ownership. Few now remember that, in what the authors call a "Band-Aid," the Exchange closed down on Wednesdays and shortened trading days by an hour and a half. If anything, the authors underestimate the chaos and the effort it took to build a new system. The action to restrict trading hours was only a tourniquet that bought time to get to the emergency room. "The back office crisis," they correctly say, "had forced open the door to technology, which in turn would force open other doors." As technology made possible a whole gaggle of new competitors with the Exchange, the members gave ground to their customers' needs grudgingly. "Here is the supreme irony," the authors write. "Throughout its history this bastion of the free-enterprise system has been operated as the very model of a socialist collective." To survive it must innovate, but to do so may step on the toes — and pocketbooks — of its members. The authors' suggested solution is to turn the Exchange into a for-profit corporation to provide services to brokers and investors. This plan would give the Exchange the best chance to make the transition to the global market that others are already serving. Walter B. Wriston, chief executive officer of Citicorp and Citibank from 1967 to 1984, wrote this for The Washington Post.

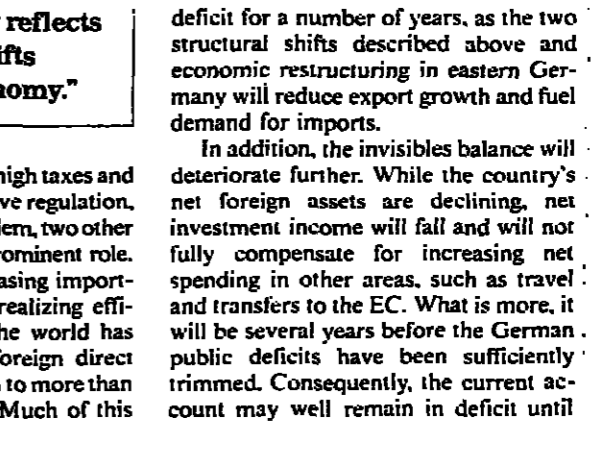


Germany's current account: are deficits here to stay?

The deficit partly reflects structural shifts in the world economy.

In the wake of unification, Germany's current account swung sharply from surplus into deficit. At the time, this greatly helped the country to accommodate the tremendous pent-up demand that existed in former East Germany. In any case, the external deficits were considered to be only temporary. However, Germany's current-account balance is now negative for the third year running, with no sign of an improvement in 1994 either. Trade volumes are declining as a result of recession at home and abroad and at the same time the D-mark has appreciated sharply within the EMS. But these factors do not explain the persistence of the deficit. What has happened to Germany's economy? Are its external surpluses a thing of the past? German economy, such as high taxes and labor costs and also excessive regulation, have contributed to the problem, two other factors are now playing a prominent role. For one thing, the increasing importance of multinationals in realizing efficiency gains throughout the world has helped to spur German foreign direct investment, which has risen to more than twice its mid-1980s level. Much of this investment has served to reduce German exports. Another major change has been the substantial increase in the number of countries which offer technically sophisticated products. This has not only given a substantial boost to world trade but has also led to German exporters losing market shares. Conventional models show that Germany's current account should return to surplus once the recession in Western Europe is over, domestic inflation is under control, and the D-mark has depreciated in real terms. This is based on the assumption that Germany's deliveries abroad will expand roughly in line with its export markets and its imports will be tied to the growth of domestic demand. However, Germany's external position will remain in the turn of the century. Nonetheless, as long as inflation is firmly under control and the current-account deficit primarily reflects strong capital investment activity in Germany, it would be wrong to interpret this as an imbalance which needs to be tackled with the aid of policy measures.

The deficit partly reflects structural shifts in the world economy.



Germany's current account annual figures, in DM billion. The graph shows the current account balance in DM billion from 1979 to 1991. The balance was consistently positive (surplus) until around 1989, after which it turned into a deficit and widened significantly through 1991.

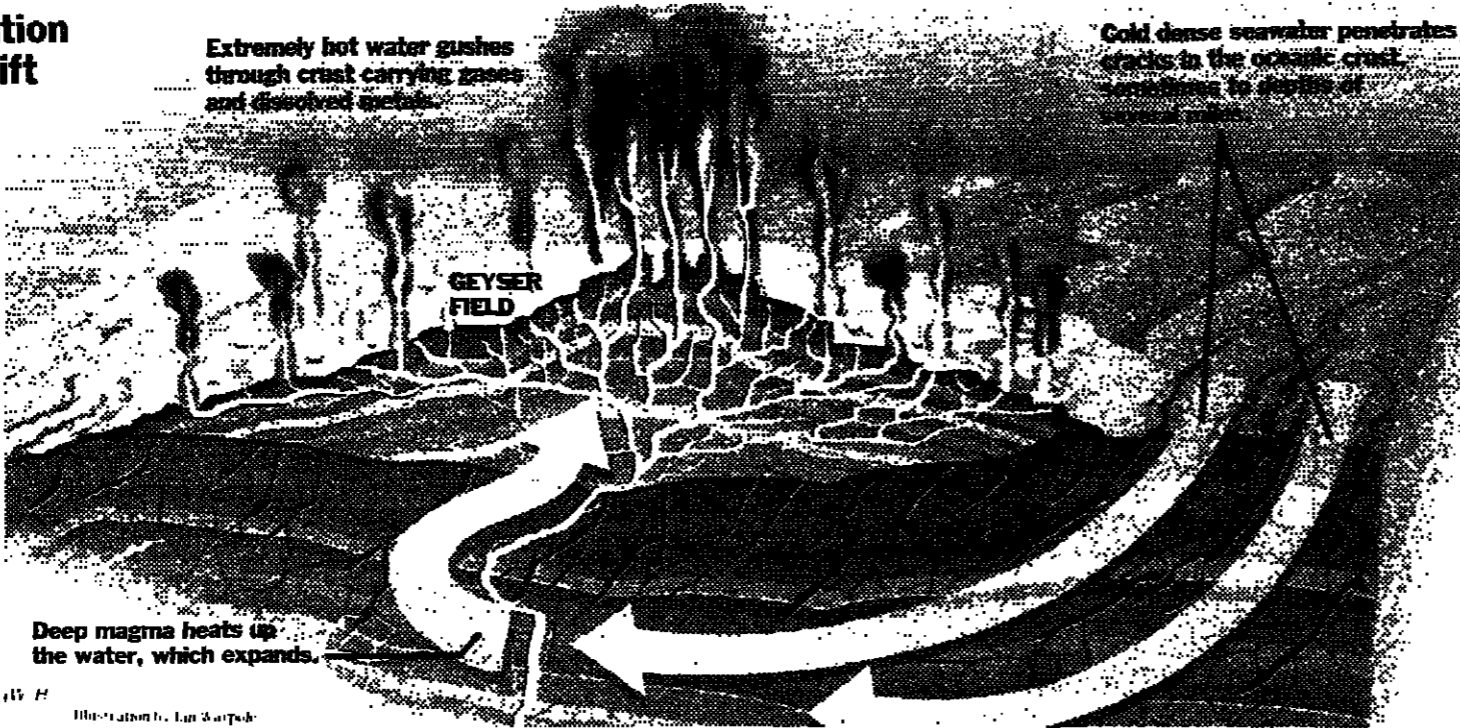
COMMERZBANK German know-how in global finance

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Engine of creation on a volcanic rift

Rocky chimneys up to 15 stories high form when cold waters trickle through sea-floor fractures, soak up heat, leach out minerals, percolate upward and shed the minerals in solid deposits as the superheated fluid mixes with icy seawater. Large mineral deposits can be built over thousands of years as old chimneys die and new ones form. Minerals can also precipitate more widely beneath chimneys as hot rising fluids meet cold water in the porous rock.



Deep magma heats up the water, which expands.

Extremely hot water gushes through crack carrying gases and dissolved metals.

Cold dense seawater penetrates cracks in the oceanic crust, and forms to chimney.

Hot Bugs, Minerals and Other Deep-Sea Riches

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Huge rock chimneys that spew hot water into the abyss and nourish a riot of bizarre creatures are also fostering a wide range of economic spinoffs, leading some experts to call them the next great prize in the global race for natural resources.

deposits as the now superheated fluid mixes back into icy sea water. Profits are already accruing from the exotic microbes that dwell in and around the rocky monoliths. These heat-loving bacteria are extraordinary in that some of them can survive water as hot as 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

and studies the microbes, which are known as hyperthermophiles. "With biotechnology, we're just scratching the surface," he said. "The food and pharmaceutical industries are also starting to get into it, particularly with enzymes that modify sugars. These organisms have the potential to do lots of remarkable things, such as degrading toxic wastes. All sorts of breakthroughs are possible."

the future, given the cold, darkness and crushing pressure of the deep, these deposits are now being carefully assayed by countries like Japan, Germany, Canada and the United States. Even more important, the new understanding of the process by which metals are concentrated in the deep has become an analytical map to mineral wealth on land, with prospectors around the globe now hunting for slices of what was ancient sea floor.

Mutations Abound in Cystic Fibrosis Gene

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, when molecular geneticists isolated the gene for cystic fibrosis, some scientists were ecstatic. This was one of the first fruits of the avid search for the genes that cause various diseases. Screening for the gene would provide the prototype, some thought, for national screening programs for other dread diseases and the basis for offering prenatal diagnosis to couples who carry the gene.

are adding more almost weekly. But at the same time the scientists are finding that many people who inherit mutated genes from both parents do not have cystic fibrosis. With so many possible mutations, the potential combinations in a person who inherits one gene from each parent are endless. And the researchers are finding that combinations of different mutations produce different effects. Some may cause crippling and usually fatal cystic fibrosis and others may cause less serious disorders, like infertility, asthma or chronic bronchitis.

pressed. That would mean that a pair of mutations inherited by one person might behave differently from that same pair inherited by another person, depending on the state of a third, regulatory gene. Dr. Norman Fost, a pediatrician and ethicist at the University of Wisconsin, said that as the evidence from the cystic fibrosis research points out, "There is, in fact, no such thing as a single-gene genetic disorder."

can make good predictions when they counsel individuals whose family members have had cystic fibrosis. They can pinpoint the combination of mutations in these family members and can tell if a fetus is carrying it. But in those with no family history of the disease, or who have inherited either different mutations from each parent or a combination of unfamiliar mutations, making any prediction is risky. Attempts to associate particular combinations of mutations with particular outcomes in the general population, "have been almost totally unsuccessful," said Dr. Barbara Handelin, a medical geneticist at Integrated Genetics in Framingham, Massachusetts. "There are exceptions to almost every rule."

House of David: Clues In Stone Inscription

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Photographs and transcriptions of a stone fragment bearing the first known reference outside the Bible to the House of David, a ruling dynasty presumably founded by King David in the 10th century B.C., have been published in Israel.

Discovery of the inscription in the ruins of Tel Dan, the site of an ancient city in northern Israel, was reported last summer by Dr. Avraham Biran, an archaeologist at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Jerusalem. Scholars said that this could be an important contribution to understanding the ninth century B.C., a dark age in biblical history, and that it also is strong independent evidence for the existence and influence of the House of David in early Jewish history.

The language of the inscription is Early Aramaic, the scholars said, and the style of the script seems to date the monument to the middle of the ninth century B.C.

Since each line is incomplete, with missing letters and words, Dr. Biran said in an interview, the reconstruction of the text is tentative. From some of the words and their context it appears that the monument is celebrating a victory in battle, possibly by a king of Aram in Damascus over a king of Israel.

The words "my king" in the sixth line seem to indicate that the writer of the inscription was a dependent of the victorious king.

The letters in the ninth line clearly spell out the phrase "House of David," and the "most logical reconstruction," Dr. Biran and Dr. Naveh said, is that the victorious king is claiming he slew troops belonging to the king of the House of David, who was thus a descendant of David ruling Judah in southern Israel.

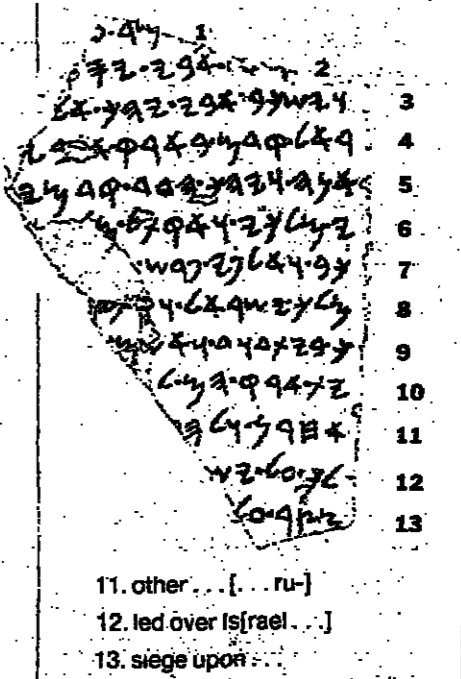
One initial interpretation was that the king of Israel of the inscription may be Baasha, and the king of the House of David was Asa. In 1 Kings, Asa is said to have secured an alliance with Ben-Hadad, king of Aram, who defeated the forces of Baasha.

But the scholars said a closer reading suggested that both the kings of Israel and of Judah seemed in this case to be enemies of Ben-Hadad.

"The nature of the biblical sources on the one hand and the fragmentary state of the Dan inscription on the other, do not allow us to draw definite conclusions," Dr. Biran and Dr. Naveh wrote.

Translation of each line, with some missing material suggested in brackets; characters are phonetic and are read from right to left.

- Line 1... [three characters]
- 2... my father went up
- 3... and my father died, he went to [his fate...]s-
- 4. rael formerly in my father's land
- 5. I [fought against Israel?] and Hadad went in front of me
- 6... my king. And I slew of [them X footmen, Y cha-]
- 7. riots and 2,000 horsemen
- 8. the King of Israel. And [I] slew [... the kin-]
- 9. g. of the House of David. And I put
- 10. their land



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A Focus for Gene Engineering Battle

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After nearly a decade of controversy-ridden research and deliberation, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration this month approved for commercial use the first agricultural product produced through genetic engineering.

It is a hormone called bovine somatotropin, or BST, which when injected into dairy cows can increase their milk production by 10 to 20 percent or more. The use of BST would enable farmers to get more milk from fewer cows using less feed and producing less waste.

because it is a protein that is broken down in the digestive tract. There is an increase in another substance, insulin-like growth factor, in the milk of cows treated with BST, with IGF-1 levels rising to those found in human breast milk. While IGF-1 is not destroyed by pasteurization, it too would be dismantled by digestive enzymes. It has no effect when given orally to rats and it is inactivated by the processing used to produce infant formula. The American Academy of Pediatrics has declared milk from BST-treated cows to be safe for infants as well as adults.

A sceptical appraisal of Hawking's bestselling 'A Brief History of Time' revealing a major fallacy. HAS HAWKING ERRED? A detailed appraisal of the bestselling 'A Brief History of Time' by Stephen Hawking. GERHARD KRAUS. There is a need for fresh ideas and this work consists of precisely that. PROFESSOR JAN BOEYENS. JANUS PUBLISHING COMPANY £14.99 168pp Hardback Out Now Available at all good bookshops

Boycott is threatened for milk from cows given BST hormone. ing in the 1970s it was possible to obtain enough inexpensive BST to use in research and, potentially, on commercial dairy farms. Now huge amounts of the hormone can be harvested from bacteria that have been genetically induced to produce it. At least four manufacturers expect to market the synthetically produced hormone. The composition, flavor and almost every other characteristic of milk from BST-treated cows have been extensively studied. Use of the hormone does not change the nutrients in milk or how it tastes. Even when there is, the bovine hormone is inactive in people; it is destroyed by pasteurization, and it has no effect if administered orally.

Some opponents believe that BST treatment can harm cows by putting more stress on them and weakening their immune systems, leading to udder infections. And indeed in a number of studies, there has been a small increase in cases of mastitis, an infection of the mammary glands, in cows treated with BST. The hormone itself is not the cause; rather, mastitis is more common in cows that are high milk producers, and the frequency of this infection in BST-treated cows is about the same as in naturally high producers. The problem, however, is not the infection itself but the antibiotics that are used to treat it, which could result in a slight increase in antibiotic residues in milk.

Subscription form for the International Herald Tribune. Includes a table of subscription rates for various countries and currencies. Countries listed include Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and USA/Canada. Rates are provided for 12 months and 6 months. Includes fields for name, address, city, and phone number. Payment options include check, credit card, and American Express.

On November 24th, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on PERU. Among the topics to be covered are: A sweeping privatization program. The economy — a solid base for expansion. A look at Peru's participation in the Andean Pact. Banking and finance — an increase in capitalization. Free zones designed to attract investment. For advertising information, please contact Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76. Herald Tribune.

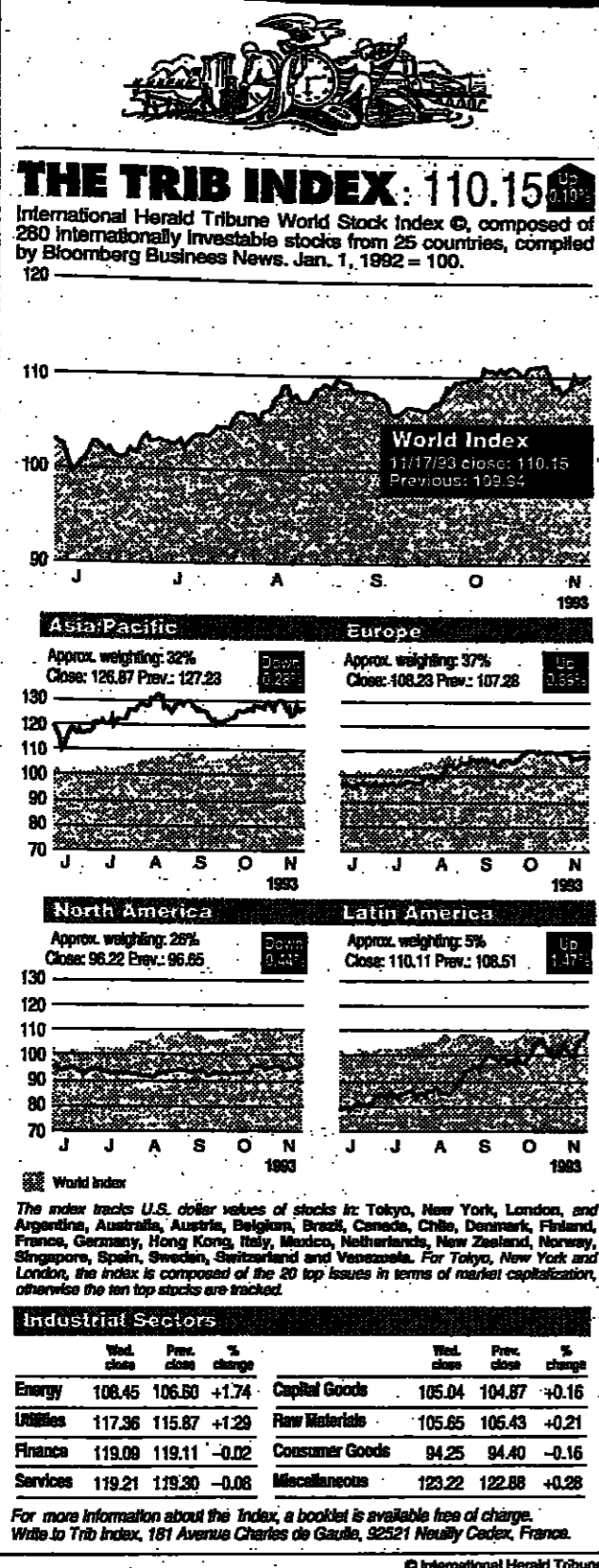
IN BRIEF Promising AIDS Vaccines Fail in Testing. NEW YORK (NYT) — In a troubling setback for researchers, a wide collection of promising experimental AIDS vaccines has failed miserably in tests of whether they could protect against strains of the AIDS virus isolated from infected people. Experts have acknowledged that it was not going to be easy to find the ideal vaccine, but in the past year researchers had said that the vaccine prospects looked better. They had developed vaccines that seemed to be highly effective: They resulted in antibodies that defused HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in laboratory experiments. But newly reported tests show that strains of HIV grown in the laboratory are the only ones felled by the antibodies. HIV isolated from patients was impervious. Labs at Duke University, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington and Chiron Corp. in Emeryville, California, reported the findings at a recent meeting on AIDS vaccines sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Changes Sought in Reporting Side Effects. WASHINGTON (NYT) — The discovery that five additional patients may have died in tests of a new drug for hepatitis B has prompted the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to propose a major change in the rules for reporting side effects from the National Institutes of Health in Maryland, deaths occurred in five out of 15 patients who took the drug flutidine for four weeks or more. The FDA has discovered from a review of earlier tests of the drug that five other patients in the earlier experiments may have died as a result of taking the drug or its predecessor.

هذا من الأصل

Wave of Change in London, Only Ripples in Frankfurt
New EC Bank Won't Be Much of a Draw Plea for Independent U.K. Central Bank

LONDON — When the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the planned European central bank, opens its doors in Frankfurt in six weeks, the surprising thing may be how little it shifts Europe's financial center of gravity.
"I doubt it will have any influence at all, so as such I cannot see why it is important to be close to it," said Peter van den Hout, an economist with Banque Bruxelles Lambert in Brussels.
After years of intense political wrangling in which Paris, London, Frankfurt and a host of smaller cities vied for the honor of hosting the so-called Eurofed, it is not just the losers who now insist that Frankfurt's victory is far from sweeping, in either the short or long term.
"We think London will still dominate," said Ulrich Schroder, senior economist at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt.
While financiers across Europe agree that Frankfurt's stature has received a major boost, they insist that political instincts aside, the buyers, sellers and traders of financial instruments will stay where they are.
"There is not going to be any mass exodus to Frankfurt," said David Thwaites, an economist at Credit Lyonnais in London.
What Frankfurt gains will be real power and a far higher profile, but not much else. Private banks and

finance houses will see little need to cluster their head offices in its immediate shadow, although they may eventually set up listening and lobbying posts there.
Many bankers point out that the gains from the European Monetary Institute will be small if for no other reason than it will have far less actual weight than Frankfurt's current reigning power, the Bundesbank. The German central bank, they note, already effectively sets monetary policy for most of the European Community.
Many bankers note that the Bank for International Settlements, the "central bankers' central bank," has been headquartered in Basel for decades, yet that city hardly looms as an international financial center. Similarly, the fact that the Federal Reserve is based in Washington has done little to damage New York's position as the financial capital of the United States.
Bankers also point out that Frankfurt has some unique liabilities. "It is as expensive as hell," said Thompson Swayne, the London-based head of European operations for Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase has 2,500 employees in Britain and only 80 in Frankfurt, and no plans to redress that imbalance. "The market isn't about Germany or the EMI," he said. "It is about where the clients are and where the market



London Batters Hong Kong Stocks

NEW YORK — Hong Kong's Hang Seng index of blue-chip stocks tumbled 3.4 percent in after-hours trading in London on Wednesday as Morgan Stanley & Co. lowered its recommended asset allocation in the British colony.
The index had soared more than 72 percent so far this year.
The drop on Wednesday came after Barton Biggs, chairman of Morgan Stanley Asset Management and the firm's chief investment strategist, cut the proportion of Hong Kong stocks that institutional investors are advised to keep in a model portfolio for emerging markets to 10 percent from 16 percent.
At the same time, David Roche, Morgan Stanley's London-based co-director of European research, lowered the recommended allocation of Hong Kong stocks in his Global Equity Market to 5 percent from 7.2 percent.
Morgan Stanley's advice to investors is that they "not add to portfolios aggressively" with Hong Kong prices at current stratospheric levels, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said.
Mr. Biggs, who was unavailable for comment, had been credited with helping to send Hong Kong shares higher this year because of his optimistic view of emerging markets in Southeast Asia.

French Franc Reaches a High Against Mark

PARIS — The French franc rose Wednesday to its highest level in 16 weeks against the Deutsche mark, a move that analysts said could make it easier for the Bank of France to decide to cut interest rates.
The mark was trading late in the day at 3,460 francs, its lowest level against the French currency since Europe's exchange-rate crisis ended at the beginning of August. That was down from 3,475 francs Tuesday and from about 3,55 francs a month ago.
With its currency strengthening, analysts said, France may soon follow in the footsteps of Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium as well as Germany, which all cut interest rates this week.
"It's a matter of days before the Bank of France moves on interest rates," said Alain Gallibert, an economist at Bank S.G. Warburg.
French monetary authorities could either trim the intervention rate, which sets the floor level of the country's money-market rates and is currently at 6.45 percent, or allow the rate on call money to slip by injecting funds during its twice-weekly money-market operations. That rate was at 6.85 percent Wednesday evening.
Still, some economists said they would be surprised if France reduced rates without waiting for a lead from Germany.
"To cut rates on its own would be absurd," Francois Chevallier of the French Bank of Foreign Trade said.
Analysts expected the outlook to become clearer after the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the North American Free Trade Agreement, scheduled for Wednesday night.
The dollar has been trading at high levels against the mark on the expectation that the agreement

Paris Keeps Farm Income Under Wraps

PARIS — The government has decided to delay releasing data that indicate farmers are better off than many people think they are until after the Dec. 15 deadline for a world trade agreement, official sources said Wednesday.
The national statistics institute, INSEE, confirmed that preliminary figures on farmers' incomes this year, originally due for release next Wednesday, had been delayed until after Dec. 15.
An institute official said the delay was technical. But other officials said the government wanted to avoid a possible loss of public sympathy for farmers before the deadline for ending the Uruguay round of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which France is fighting for its farmers' interests.
They said farmers' incomes, boosted by EC and government aid as well as lower costs, would probably be higher this year than had been expected.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The High-Tech Sweatshop

By Leslie Helm
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — When Kala Sivasubramanian arrived in San Francisco, her employer took her passport, put her in an apartment with another Indian worker and warned her not to get pregnant.
Alex Dubenko, a Ukrainian, was met at the airport by an employer who put him up with several Russians in a house in rural Virginia, where he was made to work 12 to 14 hours a day, seven days a week.
Canny "body shoppers" rounded up workers from the Third World and ship them to the United States as cheap labor. Or employers simply set up shop in low-wage countries.
Textiles? Low-end manufacturing? Hardly. The work is computer programming, and the arrivals are accomplished at it.
Really more guest workers than immigrants, their numbers could be as high as 150,000.
Third World countries are training programmers and attracting programming as a low-cost way to economic development.
And as big companies such as Digital Equipment Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and others lay off thousands of programmers, an outcry is arising.
In Redmond, Washington,

Britain Warns U.S. on Flights

Britain Threatens to Cut American Access to Heathrow
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Britain said Wednesday it had warned the United States that it would ban some flights by U.S. airlines into Heathrow Airport if the U.S. government continued to restrict the ability of British Airways to market its services in America.
The Transport Ministry said it would withdraw permission for some flights by American Airlines and United Airlines if the United States continued to limit British Airways' code-sharing rights.
Code-sharing is a marketing device that enables one airline to sell the flights of another as if they were its own.
Britain said that if it did take action, it would ban one flight a week by American from Chicago to London and one flight by United from Washington to London, beginning Jan. 12.
"It's a sharp warning," Ed Scerbo, director of information services at the aviation consulting firm Avias Inc. in Reston, Virginia, said. "It's not life-threatening to either airline, but any time one country attempts to discipline another by taking something away, it's almost guaranteed to be seen as aggression."
British Airways said it had requested permission to expand its code-sharing arrangements with USAir Group, which is 49 percent owned by the British carrier. But it said the United States had only granted approval of such a move for 60 days, instead of the usual year.

Aer Lingus Pact Hailed

Union leaders at Aer Lingus hailed an agreement to put 10 percent of the Irish airline in the hands of staff members as a "major breakthrough." Reuters reported from Dublin.
The government reached an agreement on the plan Wednesday after daylong talks with Ireland's biggest union, the SIPTU, and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.
The equivalent of 10 percent of the share capital of the company will be distributed through an employee trust, the union said. "Five percent of the shares of the company will be issued to employees immediately. The remaining 5 percent will be paid in cash as the company achieves profitability."
Paul O'Sullivan, a union negotiator, added: "This is also a first in European national airlines. Aer Lingus workers will immediately become real shareholders in the company and be able to influence its strategic direction."
The entire Aer Lingus rescue package has hinged on the employee-stock deal. The deal also calls for savings of 50 million pounds (\$70.3 million) to slim down the 57-year-old company in return for a 175-million-pound capital infusion by the government.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates. Includes data for various currencies and interest rates.

Nynex Plans To Wire Japan For Cable TV

NEW YORK — Nynex Corp. the telephone company that serves most of New York and New England, revealed Wednesday plans to move into the relatively undeveloped cable television business in Japan.
Nynex, with its trading company, Tomten Corp. as its partner, has filed a proposal with the Telecommunications Ministry to build a cable system that would offer interactive programming and phone service in addition to television programs.
A Tomten spokesman said the companies want to experiment on a cable system in Yokohama that is partly owned by Tomten. William Crawley, managing director of the Tokyo office of Nynex, said the company hopes to establish several systems in Japan, as it has in Britain.
Providing phone service on cable, which is being tried in the United States, would require relaxing Japanese regulations.
Cable is relatively rare in Japan. Only about 2 percent of homes subscribe to cables that provide extra programming, as opposed to improving broadcast reception.

ALG AEROLEASING advertisement. Features a picture of an airplane and text: "THE FIRST INDEPENDENT RUSSIAN STATES LICENSED AIR CHARTER CO. CHARTER • SALES • MANAGEMENT".

CORUM advertisement. Features a picture of a watch and text: "A true collector's item. The only coin watch for the connoisseur. CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie SUISSE".

MARKET DIARY

NAFTA Optimism Fails Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined Wednesday on mounting profit-taking from record Tuesday levels as traders increasingly decided that passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement by the House of Representatives already had been fully priced in by a rising market over the past two weeks.

In a market also soured by a slide in bond prices, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped 6.42 points, to 3,704.35. The index had surged 33.25 points, to a record 3,710.77, on Tuesday.

Declines far outnumbered advances by 13 to 7, while volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose to about 317 million shares from 250 million shares on Tuesday. The American Stock Exchange Index fell 2.19 points, to 472.54, while the Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter shares fell a sharp 9.33 points, to 762.36.

FRANC: French Currency Surges

Continued from Page 11
rate mechanism — in which it was allowed to fluctuate only by 2.25 percent either side of a central rate against the mark — by year-end. This summer's exchange-rate crisis was resolved by widening the allowed fluctuation range to 15 percent in either direction.

But for the franc to return to the narrow band, they said, the dollar would have to settle inside a range of 1.70 DM to 1.75 DM, compared with about 1.70 now. "The more the dollar rallies, the more people anticipate German rate cuts, the better the outlook for the franc," said Mr. Gallieri.

(Bloomberg Reuters)

Dollar Falls Against Mark

The dollar was lower against the mark but rose against the yen Wednesday in cautious trading ahead of the House of Representatives vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement, news agencies reported from New York.

The agreement would eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The dollar closed at 1.7030 DM, down from 1.7060 DM Tuesday, at 1.4963 Swiss francs, off from 1.5027 francs, and at 5.8980 French francs, compared with 5.9090. It rose to 106.88 yen from 106.75 yen. The pound weakened to \$1.4794 from \$1.4805.

World Stock Markets

Agency France Press, Nov. 17

Table with columns for Market Closed, Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Paris, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Sydney. Includes stock indices and currency rates for various markets.

Market Closed

The stock market in Frankfurt was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Table with columns for Helsinki, Frankfurt, and Hong Kong. Includes stock indices and currency rates for these markets.

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



1983 M J J A S O N 1993

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various Dow Jones indices and their performance.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Standard & Poor's indices and their performance.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE indices and their performance.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ indices and their performance.

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists the most active stocks on the NYSE.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists the most active stocks on the AMEX.

NASDAQ Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists the most active stocks on the NASDAQ.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE diary entries.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Amex diary entries.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ diary entries.

NYSE Diary

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Amex Diary

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Amex Diary

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NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ diary entries.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists European futures contracts.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists industrial futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists stock index futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists commodity futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists metal futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists energy futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists agricultural futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists financial futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists options.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists various futures.

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Chrysler to Sell Lamborghini Unit

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (UPI) — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell Automobili Lamborghini SpA and its subsidiaries to MegaTech Ltd., a Bermuda holding company, for an undisclosed price.

Donna Karan Backs Out of Offering

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Donna Karan Co. said it postponed its initial public offering, projected to raise about \$176 million for the apparel firm, because the market was undervaluing its business.

Housing Starts Reach 4-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Housing starts rose 2.7 percent in October to the highest level in nearly four years, the government said Wednesday.

US West Forms Interactive Venture

NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) — US West said it was forming a new company with Electronic Data Systems Corp. and France Telecom.

For the Record

Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund said Wednesday that it agreed to acquire the Red Roof Inns company motel chain for 500 million from a trust created by the company's late founder, James R. Trueman.

Tiphook's Bonds and Stock Fall

NEW YORK (Bloomberg Business Week) — Tiphook PLC's stock and bond prices plummeted Wednesday as the container and freight company wrestled with a heavy debt load and weak markets.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Second Session, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists U.S. futures contracts.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists various futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists various futures.

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Output Up With Prices In Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — West German industrial production appears to have picked up recently, but so did inflation, according to the Bundesbank's report for November, released Wednesday.

The central bank said Western Germany's industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in the third quarter from the second quarter, though it was still down 7 percent from a year earlier.

Similarly, the report said that manufacturing orders in Western Germany had risen 1.5 percent in the third quarter from the previous three months but were down 6 percent, after inflation, from the third quarter of 1992.

On the inflation front, the report said West German consumer prices had risen more rapidly in October than in previous months, though it said this was due largely to a sharp seasonal rise in rents and in prices for services.

It said consumer prices in Western Germany were 3.9 percent higher in October than a year earlier. That was a faster rate of inflation than the 2.5 percent annual increase posted for the past three months and the 3 percent annual rise in the past six months.

The bank said the dollar rose against the Deutsche mark in October, raising the cost of imports.

Turning to Eastern Germany, the Bundesbank said manufacturing orders in the region in July and August were little changed from a year earlier, on an unadjusted basis. But the central bank cautioned the data should be "interpreted with caution" because seasonal distortions can be especially great on data collected during the summer.

The West German construction sector stood out as a bright spot in an otherwise sluggish economy this summer. The Bundesbank said new construction orders in the region totaled 2.5 percent more in July and August, on a seasonally adjusted, inflation-adjusted basis, than in the second quarter as a whole.

Boosting building activity in the two-month period were brisk demand for new housing and rising orders from the public sector, the central bank said, even though orders for commercial construction continued to decline.

The study said construction orders in Eastern Germany continued to rise in all areas in July and August, compared with the previous two-month period, because of seasonal demand.

Belgian Accord Brings Out the Bulls Markets Soar Despite Fears Austerity Plan Won't Do Enough

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Belgium's shaky center-left government won a new lease on life Wednesday as financial markets reacted bullishly to its long-awaited economic austerity package, sending stocks, bonds and the Belgian franc soaring.

After nearly three weeks of intensive talks, the four-party coalition government agreed to sizable spending cuts and tax rises to restore the solvency of the social-welfare system, curbs on salary increases and inaction to boost industry's competitiveness, and cuts in payroll taxes for low-paid workers aimed at bringing down Belgium's 14.1 percent unemployment rate.

The package was little changed from the preliminary plans laid down three weeks ago by Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene. Those plans had been strongly criticized by the country's leading unions, which shut down public transport here in the first of a series of protest strikes on Monday.

Most economists said the package was not enough to restore strong competitiveness and growth prospects or bring Belgium's massive public debt under control.

But the fact that the government was able to reach any deal cheered the markets. Analysts said it raised hopes of at least a temporary end to the economic and political instability that has dogged the government since the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism collapsed on Aug. 2. The collapse sent the Belgian franc plunging and led the government to raise interest rates.

"What the markets feared more was the inability of Belgium to reach a decision," said Peter Praet, chief economist at Generale Bank. With the agreement, he predicted, "political stability seems to be guaranteed for one year," until local elections in October.

The Belgian currency advanced. The Deutsche mark fell to 21.18 Belgian francs, edging down from 21.20 on Tuesday, when the package was already being anticipated and considerably below the 22 francs it cost earlier this month.

Interest rates tumbled as the central bank slashed its key intervention rate to 8.30 percent from 9.40 percent. Three-month rates, which were above 10 percent in September, fell more than a quarter point on the day, to 7.75 percent. And 10-year bond yields of 6.79 percent were

'It's a step in the right direction, but it's not going to get all of the fiscal problems out of the way.'

Ellen van der Gultik of J.P. Morgan

only 0.90 percentage point higher than German yields, compared with a margin of 1.10 points two days ago. The index of 20 leading Belgian shares surged 1.6 percent, to a record 1,397.76.

Despite Wednesday's cut, the intervention rate remains above the level that prevailed before the August currency crisis, and analysts said they expected the central bank to continue to ease as long as the franc remained firm.

Economists said the market reaction, particularly on the franc, reflected the recent weakness of the Deutsche mark as much as any euphoria about the impact of the package on the Belgian economy.

The package aims to cut the welfare system's deficit by about 62 billion francs next year, rising to 110 billion francs in 1996. Spending cuts will account for a little more than two-thirds of the total and new taxes the remainder. In addition to higher taxes on alcohol and

tobacco, the government catered to union requests by raising the withholding tax on interest income to 13 percent from 10 percent and imposing an inheritance tax.

The package contains a salary freeze after indexation in 1995 and 1996, and urges companies to divert a 1 percent pay increase already agreed to for 1994 to new hires instead of existing workers. It also removes "sin" items from the index to keep the new taxes from triggering pay increases.

Payroll taxes will be shaved 10 percent for low-paid workers, and the government will offer other tax inducements to encourage hiring.

"There are no sensational measures" to reduce joblessness, said Jean-Paul Hologne, economist at Banque Bruxelles Lambert. But he predicted that unions would eventually swallow the package because any attempt to destabilize the government via strikes could usher into power rightist parties with a much tougher agenda.

Economists at J.P. Morgan & Co. estimated that the measures amount to a budget tightening of about 0.5 percent a year in gross domestic product. Those cuts will not do much to trim a government deficit of 7.2 percent of GDP, or an outstanding debt of 134 percent of GDP, by far Europe's worst. And they pale in comparison to efforts in Italy and Germany, which have already tightened their belts by 5 percent and 2 percent of GDP, respectively.

"It's a step in the right direction, but it's not going to get all of the fiscal problems out of the way," said Ellen van der Gultik of J.P. Morgan. "What you really need in Belgium is a different policy mix," she said, with bigger budget cuts accompanied by sharper cuts in interest rates.

Mr. Praet agreed that the package was modest, but he said it took a significant step in cutting welfare benefits for upper-income families for the first time.

U.S. Sues To Bar Sale Of GM Unit

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Signaling a new vigilance over competition in technology, the Justice Department has filed an antitrust lawsuit to block the sale of General Motors Corp.'s automatic transmission division to a German rival.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, charges that the proposed merger of GM's Allison Transmission Division with ZF Friedrichshafen AG would reduce competition, raise prices and lessen technological innovation.

GM announced plans to sell the division to the German company in August 1992. GM said it wanted to focus on its core auto business as it restructured.

Objections to the deal quickly surfaced. There were concerns about reduced competition in the market for medium- and heavy-duty transmissions used in trucks and buses. The combined company would control 78 percent of the bus market and have a monopoly in parts for garbage trucks.

Because Allison has defense contracts, worries also arose about the transfer of technology to a foreign concern.

The Justice Department suit alleges that the sale would curtail technological innovation that resulted from competition between the rivals.

The case marks the first antitrust suit since Anne K. Binagim became head of the Justice Department's antitrust division in June.

Investor's Europe. Table with columns for London (FTSE 100 Index), Paris (CAC 40), and various stock indices with their respective values and changes.

Very briefly:

- Air France's losses are expected to more than double this year, to around seven billion francs (\$1.19 billion) from 3.2 billion francs in 1992.
SEAT auto workers brought assembly lines to a halt, and 20,000 demonstrators marched in Barcelona in a 24-hour strike to protest plans to cut 9,000 jobs at the Volkswagen AG unit's Zona Franca plant.

EC Approves Bonn Plan To Revamp Eko Stahl

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Wednesday approved German plans to spend \$13 million Deutsche marks (\$479.6 million) to revamp the East German steelmaker Eko Stahl AG after changes were made in the original restructuring plan.

The decision reverses the commission's rejection last week of an 883 million DM plan by the German government. The commission had said that it would have created too much new steel production capacity.

After the commission's acceptance of a revised plan, EC industry ministers are expected to approve the Eko Stahl restructuring as part of an EC-wide steel industry reorganization.

Under the plan approved Wednesday, the Italian steelmaker Riva SpA will take a 60 percent stake in Eko Stahl. But Riva will close a nearby, separate mill in Heuningen by mid-1994, the Commission said.

Riva will build a 900,000-ton mill at Eko Stahl, replacing the existing integrated mill which must be scrapped or sold to a company outside the Community that does not compete with EC steelmakers. Under the plan, Eko Stahl will also freeze hot-rolled production for five years.

Courtaulds Shares Plunge After Weak Profit Report

Reuters

LONDON — Poor half-year profit and tough trading conditions sent shares of Courtaulds PLC into a downward spiral on Wednesday.

But Sipko Huismans, the chemical concern's chief executive, declared that "This company has seen tough times before and it knows how to handle it," after Courtaulds reported a 6.6 percent drop in operating profit.

Pretax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 9 percent, to 296.1 million (\$142 million), but was boosted by one-time gains from the sale of peripheral businesses. Revenue increased to £1.03 billion from £985.7 billion.

Under the results, the stock plunged 44 pence, or more than 10 percent, to £4.32 in an otherwise bullish market.

Product Recall Slams Nutricia Stock

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — Nutricia NV, a Dutch food-processing company, said Wednesday it was withdrawing about one million jars of its Otvarit baby-food in the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and Portugal after it found traces of disinfectants in jars that contain pork and veal.

The company said it expected its earnings for 1993 and 1994 would be affected by the withdrawal. The company's stock plunged 8.7 percent, to close at 138.20 guilders (\$72.47). They had traded as low as 136.00 guilders earlier in the day, down 11.3 percent. In a statement issued on the Amsterdam Stock

Exchange, Nutricia said the recall was clear affect on its earnings for 1993 and 1994 would also be affected by the recall.

When releasing its first-half results in August, Nutricia said it expected its earnings for the full year of 1993 to be "clearly higher" than in 1992, when it earned 87.2 million guilders.

Dick van Heel, a Nutricia director, said all jars would be recalled "within a week." He said the majority of the recalled jars has been located with retailers in the Netherlands and Belgium.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Table of NASDAQ stock prices with columns for High, Low, Last, Change, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Large table of international stock market data with columns for High, Low, Last, Change, Div, Yld, PE, etc. for various countries and indices.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0	120.00	115.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0
50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
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50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0

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12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0	120.00	115.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0
50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	HP	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.50	1.00	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	United	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.50	0.25	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.25	0.10	Delta	0.00	0.0	15.0
0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0	0.10	0.05	United	0.00	0.0	15.0

Continued on Page 16

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Daihatsu Regained Profit in First Half

TOKYO — Daihatsu Motor Co., a member of the Toyota group of companies that is known for its small cars and trucks, announced Wednesday it had returned to profit...

Pretax Earnings Fall 67% at Casio

TOKYO — Casio Computer Co. said Wednesday its pretax profit fell 67 percent from a year earlier...

Equities Boom in India Privatizations to Push Market Into Top 10

BOMBAY — India's fast-expanding equities market will be among the world's top 10 by next year as more state-run companies go to the public for funds to expand in the wake of economic reforms...

Rolls-Royce To Build Plant

BOMBAY — Rolls-Royce PLC of Britain said Wednesday that it won a £275 million (£408.8 million) contract to build a coal-fired power station in eastern India.

Investors Unfazed by Profit Drop At JR East

TOKYO — East Japan Railway Co., the state-run system that went public last month, released results for the first time Wednesday...

Table with columns for various stock indices and prices, including Tokyo, Nikkei, and various regional markets.

Very briefly:

- China said its beer output in 1993 would exceed 12 million metric tons.
Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., the Hong Kong property investor, said it had arranged to borrow up to \$350 million from a group of 23 banks...

Conservative Win Aids New Zealand Markets

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's financial markets surged in relief Wednesday at the conservative National Party's slim victory as final counting ended the stalemate that followed the election Nov. 6...

Hong Leong of Malaysia Launches Rights Issue to Pay for MUI Bank

KUALA LUMPUR — Hong Leong Credit Bhd. of Malaysia said Wednesday it planned to launch a one-for-three bonus issue and a one-for-six rights issue to partially finance the 695 million ringgit (\$272.87 million) purchase of MUI Bank Bhd. from Malaysian United Industries Bhd.

Japan Subsidies Questioned

TOKYO — Japan's Ministry of Agriculture allegedly handed out illegal subsidies to farmers and farm organizations between 1990 and 1992, according to state television reports.

BANK: Call for Freedom

Continued from Page 11. London's history is one of innovation and openness," said Nigel Szebel, a spokesman for London's Lord Mayor.

FRANKFURT: New EC Bank Won't Draw Crowds

Continued from Page 11. "It is also about when the regulators are. Even in the best of times the relationship between bankers and regulators is a bit like that of oil and water. Bankers have long favored London's far more flexible approach to financial regulation over that of Germany, which is comparatively rigid."

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Market Myths and Duff Forecasts for 1993. The US dollar will move higher, precious metals have been demonetized...

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AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol
74 72	AA					74.00	72.00	74.00	+2.00	100
111 110	AAALC					111.00	110.00	111.00	+1.00	50
116 115	AAI					116.00	115.00	116.00	+1.00	50
119 118	AAJ					119.00	118.00	119.00	+1.00	50
121 120	AAK					121.00	120.00	121.00	+1.00	50
123 122	AAH					123.00	122.00	123.00	+1.00	50
125 124	AAJ					125.00	124.00	125.00	+1.00	50
127 126	AAK					127.00	126.00	127.00	+1.00	50
129 128	AAH					129.00	128.00	129.00	+1.00	50
131 130	AAJ					131.00	130.00	131.00	+1.00	50
133 132	AAK					133.00	132.00	133.00	+1.00	50
135 134	AAH					135.00	134.00	135.00	+1.00	50
137 136	AAJ					137.00	136.00	137.00	+1.00	50
139 138	AAK					139.00	138.00	139.00	+1.00	50
141 140	AAH					141.00	140.00	141.00	+1.00	50
143 142	AAJ					143.00	142.00	143.00	+1.00	50
145 144	AAK					145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	50
147 146	AAH					147.00	146.00	147.00	+1.00	50
149 148	AAJ					149.00	148.00	149.00	+1.00	50
151 150	AAK					151.00	150.00	151.00	+1.00	50
153 152	AAH					153.00	152.00	153.00	+1.00	50
155 154	AAJ					155.00	154.00	155.00	+1.00	50
157 156	AAK					157.00	156.00	157.00	+1.00	50
159 158	AAH					159.00	158.00	159.00	+1.00	50
161 160	AAJ					161.00	160.00	161.00	+1.00	50
163 162	AAK					163.00	162.00	163.00	+1.00	50
165 164	AAH					165.00	164.00	165.00	+1.00	50
167 166	AAJ					167.00	166.00	167.00	+1.00	50
169 168	AAK					169.00	168.00	169.00	+1.00	50
171 170	AAH					171.00	170.00	171.00	+1.00	50
173 172	AAJ					173.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00	50
175 174	AAK					175.00	174.00	175.00	+1.00	50
177 176	AAH					177.00	176.00	177.00	+1.00	50
179 178	AAJ					179.00	178.00	179.00	+1.00	50
181 180	AAK					181.00	180.00	181.00	+1.00	50
183 182	AAH					183.00	182.00	183.00	+1.00	50
185 184	AAJ					185.00	184.00	185.00	+1.00	50
187 186	AAK					187.00	186.00	187.00	+1.00	50
189 188	AAH					189.00	188.00	189.00	+1.00	50
191 190	AAJ					191.00	190.00	191.00	+1.00	50
193 192	AAK					193.00	192.00	193.00	+1.00	50
195 194	AAH					195.00	194.00	195.00	+1.00	50
197 196	AAJ					197.00	196.00	197.00	+1.00	50
199 198	AAK					199.00	198.00	199.00	+1.00	50
201 200	AAH					201.00	200.00	201.00	+1.00	50
203 202	AAJ					203.00	202.00	203.00	+1.00	50
205 204	AAK					205.00	204.00	205.00	+1.00	50
207 206	AAH					207.00	206.00	207.00	+1.00	50
209 208	AAJ					209.00	208.00	209.00	+1.00	50
211 210	AAK					211.00	210.00	211.00	+1.00	50
213 212	AAH					213.00	212.00	213.00	+1.00	50
215 214	AAJ					215.00	214.00	215.00	+1.00	50
217 216	AAK					217.00	216.00	217.00	+1.00	50
219 218	AAH					219.00	218.00	219.00	+1.00	50
221 220	AAJ					221.00	220.00	221.00	+1.00	50
223 222	AAK					223.00	222.00	223.00	+1.00	50
225 224	AAH					225.00	224.00	225.00	+1.00	50
227 226	AAJ					227.00	226.00	227.00	+1.00	50
229 228	AAK					229.00	228.00	229.00	+1.00	50
231 230	AAH					231.00	230.00	231.00	+1.00	50
233 232	AAJ					233.00	232.00	233.00	+1.00	50
235 234	AAK					235.00	234.00	235.00	+1.00	50
237 236	AAH					237.00	236.00	237.00	+1.00	50
239 238	AAJ					239.00	238.00	239.00	+1.00	50
241 240	AAK					241.00	240.00	241.00	+1.00	50
243 242	AAH					243.00	242.00	243.00	+1.00	50
245 244	AAJ					245.00	244.00	245.00	+1.00	50
247 246	AAK					247.00	246.00	247.00	+1.00	50
249 248	AAH					249.00	248.00	249.00	+1.00	50
251 250	AAJ					251.00	250.00	251.00	+1.00	50
253 252	AAK					253.00	252.00	253.00	+1.00	50
255 254	AAH					255.00	254.00	255.00	+1.00	50
257 256	AAJ					257.00	256.00	257.00	+1.00	50
259 258	AAK					259.00	258.00	259.00	+1.00	50
261 260	AAH					261.00	260.00	261.00	+1.00	50
263 262	AAJ					263.00	262.00	263.00	+1.00	50
265 264	AAK					265.00	264.00	265.00	+1.00	50
267 266	AAH					267.00	266.00	267.00	+1.00	50
269 268	AAJ					269.00	268.00	269.00	+1.00	50
271 270	AAK					271.00	270.00	271.00	+1.00	50
273 272	AAH					273.00	272.00	273.00	+1.00	50
275 274	AAJ					275.00	274.00	275.00	+1.00	50
277 276	AAK					277.00	276.00	277.00	+1.00	50
279 278	AAH					279.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00	50
281 280	AAJ					281.00	280.00	281.00	+1.00	50
283 282	AAK					283.00	282.00	283.00	+1.00	50
285 284	AAH					285.00	284.00	285.00	+1.00	50
287 286	AAJ					287.00	286.00	287.00	+1.00	50
289 288	AAK					289.00	288.00	289.00	+1.00	50
291 290	AAH					291.00	290.00	291.00	+1.00	50
293 292	AAJ					293.00	292.00	293.00	+1.00	50
295 294	AAK					295.00	294.00	295.00	+1.00	50
297 296	AAH					297.00	296.00	297.00	+1.00	50
299 298	AAJ					299.00	298.00	299.00	+1.00	50
301 300	AAK					301.00	300.00	301.00	+1.00	50
303 302	AAH					303.00	302.00	303.00	+1.00	50
305 304	AAJ					305.00	304.00	305.00	+1.00	50
307 306	AAK					307.00	306.00	307.00	+1.00	50
309 308	AAH					309.00	308.00	309.00	+1.00	50
311 310	AAJ					311.00	310.00	311.00	+1.00	50
313 312	AAK					313.00	312.00	313.00	+1.00	50
315 314	AAH					315.00	314.00	315.00	+1.00	50
317 316	AAJ					317.00	316.00	317.00	+1.00	50
319 318	AAK					319.00	318.00	319.00	+1.00	50
321 320	AAH					321.00	320.00	321.00	+1.00	50
323 322	AAJ					323.00	322.00	323.00	+1.00	50
325 324	AAK					325.00	324.00	325.00	+1.00	50
327 326	AAH					327.00	326.00	327.00	+1.00	50
329 328	AAJ					329.00	328.00	329.00	+1.00	50
331 330	AAK					331.00	330.00	331.00	+1.00	50
333 332	AAH					333.00	332.00	333.00	+1.00	50
335 334	AAJ					335.00	334.00	335.00	+1.00	50
337 336	AAK					337.00	336.00	337.00	+1.00	50
339 338	AAH					339.00	338.00	339.00	+1.00	50
341 340	AAJ					341.00	340.00	341.00	+1.00	50
343 342	AAK					343.00	342.00	343.00	+1.00	50
345 344	AAH					345.00	344.00	345.00	+1.00	50
347 346	AAJ					347.00	346.00	347.00	+1.00	50
349 348	AAK					349.00	348.00	349.00	+1.00	50
351 350	AAH					351.00	350.00	351.00	+1.00	50
353 352	AAJ					353.00	352.00	353.00	+1.00	50
355 354	AAK					355.00	354.00	355.00	+1.00	50
357 356	AAH					357.00	356.00	357.00	+1.00	50
359 358	AAJ					359.00	358.00	359.00	+1.00	50
361 360	AAK					361.00	360.00	361.00	+1.00	50
363 362	AAH					363.00	362.00	363.00	+1.00	50
365 364	AAJ					365.00	364.00	365.00	+1.00	50
367 366	AAK					367.00	366.00	367.00	+1.00	50
369 368	AAH					369.00	368.00	369.00	+1.00	50
371 370	AAJ					371.00	370.00	371.00	+1.00	50
373 372	AAK					373.00	372.00	373.00	+1.00	50
375 374	AAH					375.00	374.00	375.00	+1.00	50
377 376	AAJ					377.00	376.00	377.00	+1.00	50
379 378	AAK					379.00	378.00	379.00	+1.00	50
381 380	AAH					381.00	380.00	38		

NYSE Wednesday's Closing. Tables include the nation's price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg. 12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg.

Tourism Expected to Double in 10 Years

LONDON — The global travel and tourism industry is expected to double in size over the next decade, but aviation policies could restrict growth, the World Travel and Tourism Council said Wednesday.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg. 12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Nov. 17, 1993. Includes various fund listings such as ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO. (LTD.), CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP., and MCKINLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS LTD.

Continuation of INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Includes listings for PREMIER INVESTMENT FUNDS LTD., MCKINLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS LTD., and various international equity and bond funds.

SPORTS

Lakers, in 2 OTs, Maintain Mastery Over Clippers

The Associated Press
INGLEWOOD, California — The Lakers and Clippers resumed their Los Angeles rivalry with a double-overtime cliffhanger that has become hotter, and vice versa, in a matter of seconds.

The Lakers and Clippers had to keep playing Tuesday night after Anthony Peeler's 21-footer tied the score with 13 seconds left in regulation. They had to keep playing after Vlade Divac connected on a 3-point shot from the corner with 1.8 seconds left in the first overtime.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS
jumper that gave the Clippers a 3-point lead with 27 seconds left in regulation. But he missed a layup that would have snapped a 99-99 tie with two seconds remaining.

SuperSonics 95, Bulls 94: In Seattle, Ricky Pierce scored 19 points, and his two free throws with 2:55 left capped a decisive 8-0 run for Seattle, which improved to 6-0 this year.



Atlanta's Kevin Willis beating Sacramento's Wayman Tisdale during the Hawks' 118-95 victory.

76ers Turn Back the Clock
Moses Malone to Tutor Rookie Center

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — It may be surprising to learn that Moses Malone is only 38, not even the elder statesman of the National Basketball Association.

before," Buckwalter said. "We had no centers. I scouted Moses in high school, and he was such a dominant athlete, I thought he could help us right away."

Now he's back with the Philadelphia 76ers, who have won only twice in seven outings so far. Though he said, "I'm here to win games," Malone was really signed to become the hands-on instructor for the frail 7-foot-6-inch (2.3-meter) rookie, Shawn Bradley.

The men who have coached and played with Malone always recognized him to be a tower of strength.

much they could do for him, but never what he could do for them.

From the moment he became the first player to go directly from high school to the pros, it was easy to misconstrue what Malone was about, especially if you went by what you thought he said.

When, for instance, he sensed that he was losing the war, Driesell called on a higher authority. He told Malone that "the Good Lord would mind you waiting a year or two" before he turned pro.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division.

NHL Standings

NHL Standings table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference.

Fighting Spirit Betrays Pistons' Isiah Thomas

The Associated Press
AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Isiah Thomas, one of the NBA's most temperamental players, broke his right hand when he punched teammate Bill Laimbeer during practice and will be sidelined four to six weeks.

TRANSACTIONS

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
L.A. CLIPPERS — Placed Danny Manning, forward, on injured list. Activated Harvey Washington — Waived Tito Howard and...

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



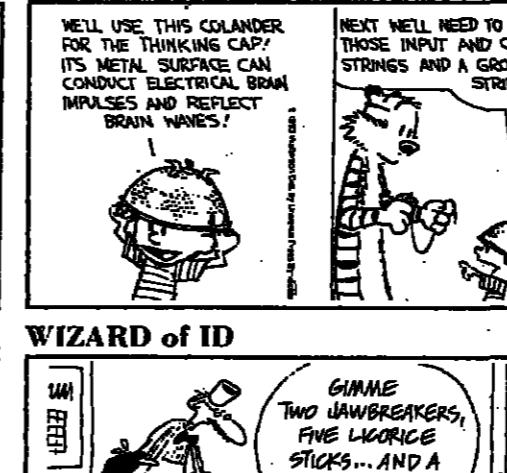
CALVIN AND HOBBES



BLONDIE



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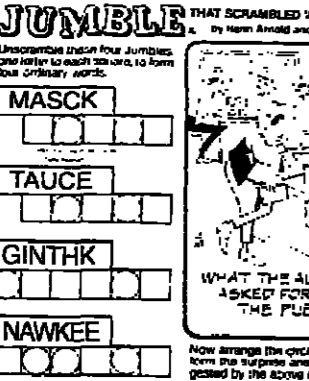
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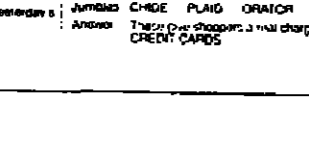
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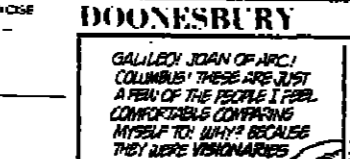
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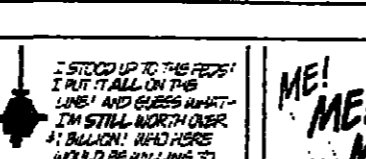
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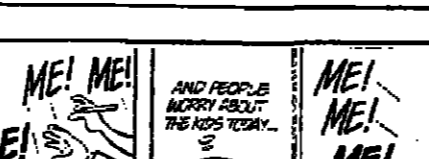
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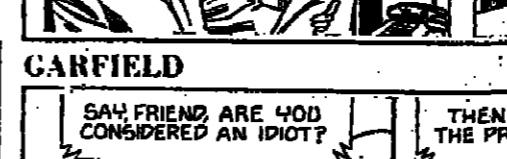
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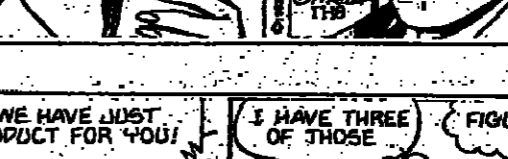
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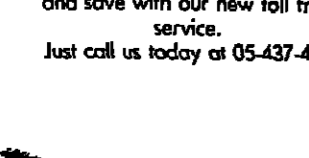
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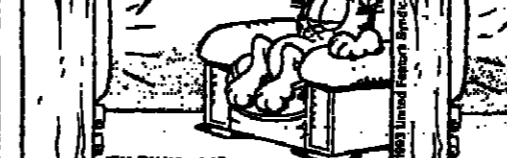
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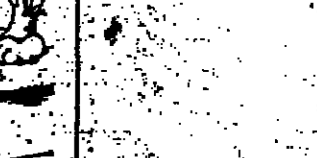
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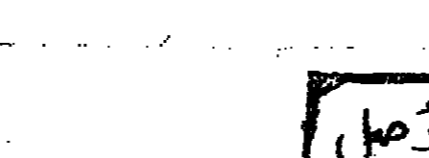
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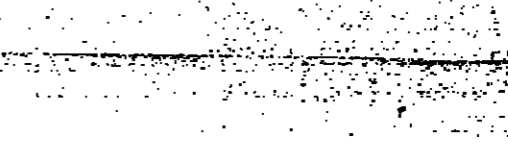
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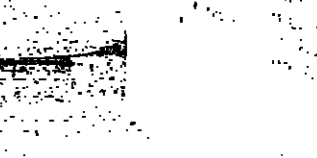
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ART BUCHWALD

The Rudeness Capital

WASHINGTON — New York prides itself on being one of the toughest towns in the world. People actually take special trips there to be insulted. It makes them feel so good when they return home.



Buchwald

I was in a drug store on Lexington Avenue the other day. After handing my purchase, the clerk said to me, "Thank you."

Strike in Paris Cancels Opera

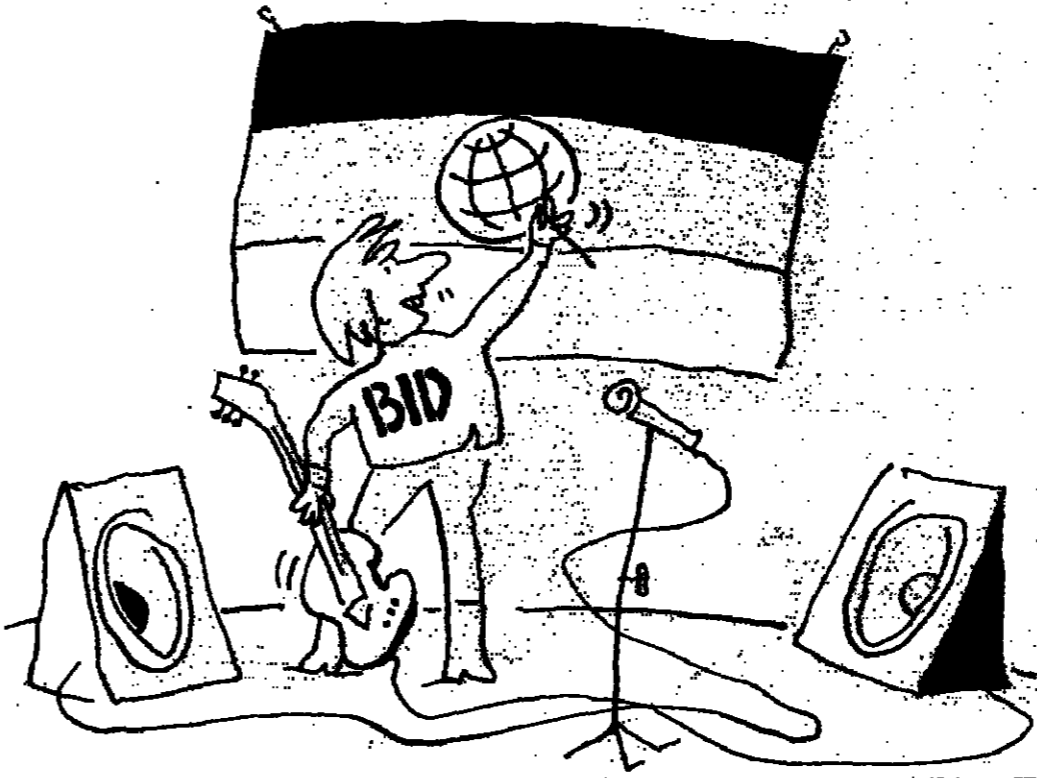
PARIS — Staff at the Paris Opéra called a one-day strike Wednesday that caused the cancellation of the opening performance of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" at the Opéra Bastille.

not in Bali now, you're in New York, and in this city no one says 'thank you' to anybody else. It's a sign of weakness and people just plain don't like it."

Palace of Tears: German Rock Scene

By John Rockwell

BERLIN — As a symbol of change in the German capital, it could hardly be better. Before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, one of the most fearful and depressing buildings in East Berlin squatted next to the Friedrichstrasse railroad station.



Rockwell/ART

music expert, who took over last year, have reorganized the structure to support 12 different "units," which operate semi-autonomously and represent the interests of particular scenes. There has been a vigorous influx this year of house and techno styles, which are especially lively in Berlin.

showcase at a club called the Tacheles Café, weary but willing. One band, Anzhelika Korsunskaya and Gray Biser, sounded like Betz's description of the East Germans: slightly dated, technically adept guitar solos surrounded by the odd but endearing operatic piping of Korsunskaya.

More than two miles above the earth, Ian Aspinale walked along a thin steel bar aloft by two hair-ribbons. And he wore a parachute. Is that cheating? Apparently not. It earned him a world record for tightrope walking from the Guinness Book of Records — 11,420 feet (3,480 meters). He staged the stunt near his home at Ross-on-Wye, west of London.

PEOPLE

A Whole Lot of Money, Even Barbra Thinks So

Barbra Streisand is getting more money for her New Year's Eve concert in Las Vegas than even her own mother thinks she's worth. But no one will say just how much that is.

Gabriel Byrne and Ellen Barkin may have pushed the togetherness thing too far by co-starring in the film "Into the West." They are reported to be separated, on amicable terms.

The New York Mets' manager, Dallas Green, Sports Illustrated and the entire Hollywood movie industry have been inducted into Working Woman magazine's Hall of Shame. As if losing 103 games wasn't enough of an offense, Green offered this technique for coping with frustration and defeat: "I just beat the hell out of Sylvia [his wife] and kick the dog and whatever else I've got to do to get it out." He apologized earlier this year.

Martha Raye received the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest U.S. civilian award, which President Bill Clinton gave her for entertaining troops, Raye, 78, entertained troops during the Vietnam and Korean wars and World War II.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, Precip. Lists cities like Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, etc.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: Boston to Washington, D.C., will be breezy and mild Friday with a few showers. The weekend will be dry and cooler.

Table with columns for Asia, Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, Precip. Lists cities like Bangkok, Beijing, Hong Kong, Manila, etc.

CROSSWORD puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 17, showing filled-in crossword grid.

AT&T Access Numbers table listing international phone numbers for various countries.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from...



Handwritten Arabic text: "سبحان الله"